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FIRST STEPS

11

HEBREW GRAMMAR,

WITH

EXERCISES AND VOCABULARIES.

BY

MICHAEL ADLER, B.A.

Sixth Issue.

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

Two editions of the "Elements of Hebrew Grammar" having now been exhausted, I have entirely re-written the book and given it a new name. My experience as a teacher of the Hebrew language has impressed upon me the need of a work that should very gradually introduce the beginner to the elementary principles of Hebrew Grammar, and at the same time provide numerous Exercises to impress the rules upon the mind of the pupil. This need I have now endeavoured to supply. The scope of this book extends only a little further than the "Elements"—principally in respect to pp. 68—70, which are intended to serve the purpose of exercising the pupil in translation. The fuller study of the Grammar is continued in my "Student's Hebrew Grammar."

There is one rather important point in which the present work differs from the "Elements," inasmuch as greater stress is here laid upon the teaching of the Kal and Niphal Conjugations of the Verb. The other Conjugations may be left to a later stage, and are therefore not given till later on in the book.

The translation of the Bible and Prayer Book should be carried on side by side with the study of Grammar, as it is essential to accustom the beginner as early as possible to consecutive narrative rather than to disconnected sentences.

Whilst a book containing extracts from the Bible and the Prayer Book, and also from non-Biblical literature, would prove very useful to teachers, in the absence of such a work the following passages from the Pentateuch are suggested for beginners:—

Genesis i., vi. 9 to the end, vii., viii., xx., xxxvii., xl. to xlviii., l.; Exodus ii., iii., xiv., xx., xxxii., xxxiii., xxxiv.; Numbers xiii., xiv., xvi.;

Deut. iv., v., vi., ix. A list of passages from the Prayer Book is given in the new Syllabus of Instruction issued by the Chief Rabbi.

The Vocabularies at the end of the book are intended to serve as an introduction to the use of the Hebrew Dictionary. The Vocabularies given at the head of each Exercise should be committed to memory before the Exercises are attempted. The Hebrew sentences should be worked first and thoroughly understood before commencing to render the English into Hebrew.

MICHAEL ADLER.

January, 1904.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The present Edition is in all respects a reprint of the first. The use of the book with pupils has revealed a few omissions in the Vocabularies and some misprints that have now been rectified.

I am most grateful for the many words of appreciation with which the First Edition was received by teachers of Hebrew and the Press.

M. A.

38, HALLAM STREET,
PORTLAND PLACE, W.
February, 1907.

^{*} It would be a useful practice for teachers to modify the earlier Exercises by introducing the Nouns and Verbs given in pp. 68-70, and thus familiarise their pupils with these forms at an early stage.

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FIRST STEPS

IN

HEBREW GRAMMAR.

1.

Nouns.

There are two Genders of Nouns: Masculine and Feminine. Feminine Nouns usually end in the letter 7, with the vowel, in front of the 7.

Examples: Masculine, סָּלֶרָּה horse; בָּלֶרָּה King. Feminine מָלֶרָה Queen; שִׁירָה song.

- 2. (A). The word the is added to a Noun by placing הַ in front; and a dot (called a strong Dogesh) is placed in the next letter. בּמַלְבָּה the horse; הַמַּלְבָּה the king; הַמַּלְבָּה the queen; הַמִּלְבָּה the song.
- (B.) To add the word the, when the first letter of the Noun is א, or א, or y, or ה, the dot is left out, and the ה has the vowel (not -). Examples: הָאישׁ the man; the storm; הָרָע the tree; הְרָרְ the mountain.
- (C.) The word a (an) is not translated, DID means horse or a horse.

VOCABULARY I.

$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{n}\mathbf{d}$	(joined to the word)	Baby	יוֹבָק
father	78	cow	פְרָה
ground	אַדָמָה	cake	ענה
light	אור	voice	קול
man	איש	head	שאיי
woman	אַשָּה	name	מים
word	ַדְּבָר <u>י</u>	heaven	מָבַיִים יִ
child	וֹלֶד	year	יַעָבָר ייַ
day	יוֹם	law -	הַּוֹרָה

N.B.—If the first letter already has a dot as קֿרָה, הֹיָהָ, הֹיִה, a second dot is not required.

EXERCISE 1.

- A. Translate (giving the Gender of each word): היָלָּה 5. בּשְּׁלְם 5. הַּיֶּלֶּה 3. הַּשְּׁבָּה 2. בּשְּׁלָּה 5. הַשְּׁלָּה 5. הַשְּׁלִּה 5.
- B. 1. The day. 2. The baby. 3. And the cake. 4. The cow.
 5. The word. 6. The father. 7. And the voice. 8. The name. 9. The woman. 10. The man and the child. 11. And the heaven. 12. The man and the woman. 13. A year and a day. 14. A man and a baby.

Adjectives.

Mas. good מוֹב הְּמֶּלֶךְ פוֹב Mas. holy קרושׁר; Fem. מוֹב הַמֶּלֶךְ פוֹב (or קרושׁר) אוב הַמֶּלֶךְ פוֹב הַמֶּלֶךְ פוֹב הַמֶּלְרָם וֹב הַמֶּלְרָם וֹב הַמֶּלְרָם וֹב הַמֶּלְרָם וֹב הַמֶּלְרָם וֹב הַמִּלְרָם וֹב הַמִּלְרָם וֹב הַמִּלְרָם וְּב הַמִּלְרָם וְּב הַמְלְרָם וְּב הַמִּלְרָם וְּב הַמִּלְרָם וְּב הַמִּלְרָם וְב הַמְלְרָם וְב הַתּוֹרֶם הַתְּוֹיְם הַתְּוֹיִם הַתְּוֹיְב הַתְּוֹיִם הַתְּוֹיְב הַתְּוֹיְב הַתְּוֹיְב הַתְּוֹיְב הַתְּוֹיְב הַתְּוֹיְב הַתְּוֹיְב הַתְּוֹיִם הַתְּוֹיְב הַיִּב הַתְּוֹיִב הַתְּוֹיִם הַתְּוֹיְב הַתְּוֹיִב הַתְּוֹיִב הַתְּוֹיִם הַתְּוֹיִם הַתְּוֹיִב הַתְּוֹיִם הַתְּוֹיִם הַתְּוֹיִם הַתְּוֹיִב הַתְּיִב הַתְּיִב הַתְּיִב הַתְּיִּב הַתְּיִב הַתְּיִב הַתְּיִּב הַתְּיִּב הַתְּיִּב הַתְּיִּב הַתְּיִּב הַתְּיִב הַתְּיִב הַתְּיִב הַתְּיִב הַתְּיִב הַתְּיב הַבְּיב הַתְּיב הַבְּיב הַתְּיב הַבְּיב הִיבְּיב הַתְּיב הַבְּיב הַתְּיב הַבְּיב הַבְּיב הְבִּיב הְבְּיב הְבְּיב הְבִּיב הְבִּיב הְבִּיב הְבִּיב הְבִּיב הְבִּיב הְבִּיב הְבִּיב הְבְּיב הְבִּיב הְבִּיב הְבִּיב הְבְּיב הְבִּיב הְבָּיב הְבְּיב הְבְּיב הְבִּיב הְבְּיב הְבְּיב הְבִּיב הְבִּיב הְבִּיב הְבְּיב הְבְּבְּיב הְבְּיב הְבְּיב הְבְּיב הְבּיב הְבּיב הְבְּיב הְבְּיב הְבּיב הְבְּיב הְבְּבְּיב הְבְּיב הְיבְּיב הְבְּיב הְּבְּיבְּיב הְבְּבְּיב הְבְּבְּיב הְּבְּיב הְבְּיב הְבְּיבְּיב הְבְּיבְּיב

- Rules:—1. Adjectives agree with their Nouns in Gender and Number.
 - 2. Adjectives form their Feminine like Nouns, by adding to the Masculine.
 - 3. If the first vowel of the Adjective is . (as in לְּכְּוֹשׁ) this . is changed into the point called Shevo (:), when the Feminine form is required.

N.B.—The words is and are are usually understood.

VOCABULARY II.

Nouns.		ADJECTIVES.			
God	1 13	אַל		Fem.	Mas.
land, earth (ter	n.)	ארץ	Poor	אָביוֹנָה	אָבִיוֹן
girl	-4-6 - 1x	בתולה	great, big	בּדוֹלָהַ	בררל
king		מלה	old	זַּמַבָּה	זקו
book		מפר	good	מובָה	מוב
tree		עץ	holy	קרושה	קדוש
song	- л	שור שון	small, littl	פ 🧵 קטנָה	קמון
			short	קצָרָה	ָקצֶר.
			merciful *	רחוּכָּוֹה	בחונם

EXERCISE 2.

- A. Translate:
 - תְּשְּׁלְּהָ לְּחִים 2. וְהָאוֹר מוֹב 3. הַיּוֹם קְצֶר בּחִים 1. הַשְּׁלְּהָ רִחִים 3. וְהָאוֹר מוֹב 3. הַיִּוֹם קְצֶר הַ הַתְּוֹשְׁה הַתְּעִּהְה הָבּוֹלְה זְהַן זְהַלְּה הַשְּׁבְּה הַבְּּתְהִילְה 10. וְמִיבְּה הְאִשְׁה 11. זְהֵן 11. הַבְּתִילְה 12. בְּתִּה הָאִינְה אֶבִיוֹנְה.
- B. 1. The king is old. 2. The baby is small. 3. The song is good. 4. God is merciful. 5. The earth is great.
 6. The tree is big. 7. The book is short. 8. And the man is poor. 9. The woman is old. 10. The father is good. 11. The land is holy. 12. And the word is holy.

Adjective joined to a Noun.

A good king בֶּלֶךְ מוֹב The good king בֶּלֶךְ מוֹב A holy law תוֹרָה קְּרוֹשָׁה The holy law

Rules:—1. The Adjective comes after the Noun, and agrees with it in Gender and Number.

2: When the word the is in front of the Adjective in English, the [7] (with its Dogesh) is added to both the Noun and the Adjective.

5. The word and: The letter in front of a word means and. It usually has the point Shevo (.). If the first letter has a dot (Dogesh), the dot is removed when is added. הוֹרָה law, and a law.

VOCABULARY III.						
I (am)	אָנכִי		Adjectives.			
nation / 2	בּוֹי		Fem.	Mas.		
David V	רות	red	* אַרוּמָה	יאבום		
way. V	गण	new	* חַיִּשָׁה	חרש		
sea	יָם+	strong	FIRE	ग्रा		
all	פֿל	pure	מתורח	गानभ		
queen.	מלפה	right	र्वा । गन्भः	ישר		
prophet 4	נְבַיא	faithful	נאמנה	1245		
boy	בער	deep	עבקה	עמוק		
horse	פום	tall	न्यू निष्	רב		
ship ∉	ספינה	black	שחורה	שחורה		
upon, over	על	perfect	תמימה 🧎	חמים		
Pharaoh	פרעת					
table	שלבון		Tible Edited States			

NOTE. Adjectives beginning with S, or U, or V, begin their Feminine forms with S or U or V.)

EXERCISE 3.

A. Translate:

ל שַׁם מוֹב 2. אִישׁ שָּחוֹר 3. אָרֶץ מוֹבֶה 4. הַּסְּפִינָה בְּרוֹלֶּה 5. בְּיִרְץ מוֹבֶה 6. בּוֹי קְדוֹשׁ וְחָזֶק 7. הַסֵּפֶר הַקְּדוֹשׁ בְּרוֹלֶה 5. בְּיִבְּיך אַרִּמְּה 6. הַפֶּרְר הַמְּלְבָּה הַמּוֹבְה 8. וְהַאָּשְׁה הַוֹּיְלֶבְּה הַמּוֹבְה 11. הַבֶּּבְיר עַל הַשִּׁלְחָן 11. הַבְּּלְכָּה הַמּוֹבְה 11. הַבְּילִי 13. וְנַעֵּר קְמִיֹן 14. עְמוֹק בָּל הַנְּבְי הַמִּיבְה 15. בְּלְהַה הַבְּּרְה הַבְּּרְה הַבְּרְוֹלְ 15. בְּלְה מִבְּר הַבְּרְה הַבְּרְה הַבְּרְה הַבְּרְה הַבְּרְה הַבְּרְה הַבְּרְה הַבְּרְה הַבְּרִלְה 19. הַבְּרִלְה 19. הַבְּרִה אֲדִּנְמָה וְהַפּוּם שְׁחוֹר. וְהַאִּשׁה עַל הַסְּפִינְה הַבְּּדֹלְה 20. הַבְּרֹלָה 20. הַבְּרָה אֲדִּנְמָה וְהַפּוּם שְׁחוֹר.

B. 1. A good girl. 2. A big table. 3. The tall queen. 4. And the holy prophet. 5. All the perfect law. 6. The big cow and the small horse. 7. And the poor man. 8. I am upon the tree. 9. I am upon the big ship. 10. The black horse. 11. The old man is faithful. 12. The good queen is tall. 13. The holy law is pure. 14. Pharaoh was a new king. 15. I am a little baby. 16. God is a holy king over all the earth. 17. The ship is upon the deep sea. 18. The black cow is big. 19. All the day is holy. 20. I am upon the black horse.

6. The word this:

With Masculine Nouns וְּהָ; With Feminine Nouns וֹאָר; With Feminine Nouns וֹאָר Examples: This is a man וֹאָר אִישׁן; This is a woman אַשֶּׁר וֹאָר אִישׁן;

VOCABULARY IV.

Nouns.		ADJECTIVES.	
House	רַני	Fem.	Mas.
blessing	אוse בּרְכָה Wise	- חַלְמָה	חָכִּם
salvation	ישועה white	לבנה	לָבָּוֹ
place	מקום		
prayer	תפלה		

EXERCISE 4.

A. Translate:

ן זָה אִישׁ בָּדוֹל .3 זָה בַּיִת חָדָשׁ .3 וְזֹּאַת חַפָּּרָה חַלְּבְּבָּה .6 זָאַת הַיּנְה הַלְּבְבָּה .6 זָה אִיר חָדָשׁ .7 זָה מֶלֶדְ חָכָם .8 וְזֹאַת הַפְּנִיה הַבְּדוֹלֶה .9 זָה אוֹר חָדָשׁ .7 זָה מֶלֶדְ חָבָשׁ .11 זָה גוֹי חָזָק .12 זַאַת הַפּּלְרָה .13 זֹאַת הַפּּלְרָה .

- B. 1. This is a holy place. 2. This is a tall tree. 3. This is a big ship. 4. This is a perfect law. 5. And this is the good boy. 6. This is a black cow. 7. This is a great salvation. 8. This is an old woman. 9. This is a holy day. 10. This is a new prayer. 11. All this is a great blessing. 12. This is the right way.
- 7. The word this joined to a Noun (without the word is).

Rule:— is placed in front of both words, and the noun comes first. A Dogesh is always required after in.

Examples:—This king הָּמֶלְכָּה הַוֹּאָת ; This queen הַמַּלְכָּה הַוֹּאָת

VOCABULARY V.

Unto		אָל	11 1	ADJECTIVES	
bread		دُثتٰ⊏		·Fen	ı. Mas.
bed	A STATE OF THE STA		Pretty	пş	1
work		מלאכה	beautiful	пķ	रङ्गे स्थ
trouble		्रामाञ्च	hard	កឃ្មុំ	קשָׁים ק

EXERCISE 5.

A. Translate:

- B. 1. This song. 2. This blessing. 3. This book is big. 4. This cow is white. 5. This woman. 6. All this place is holy. 7. This bed is small. 8. This work is hard. 9. This queen is beautiful. 10. This man is wise. 11. This bread is upon the table. 12. And this law is holy. 13. This is a small bed. 14. This is hard work. 15. This land is strong. 16. This day is holy. 17. And I am upon this house. 18. This king is Pharaoh.
- 8. That: (A.) when used as a Demonstrative Pronoun: With Masculine Nouns ; with Feminine Nouns.

Examples: That father הָבֶּתוֹלֶה הָהוֹא; That girl הָהָוֹא.

(B.) That as a Relative Pronoun is אשר.

Example: The book that is on the table הַפַּבר אשר על השלחן.

VOCABULARY VI.

Where is?	איה	here is	חפה
mother (fem.)	, DX	basket	מָנא
son	× 🗷	girl	ָנְשַׁרָה
daughter (fem.)	ַ בַּת	prince *	כשיא

EXERCISE 6.

A. Translate:

1. הָאִישׁ הַהוּא 2. הַמְּקוֹם הַהוּא 3. כְּל הַשְּׁלָה הַהוּא 4. הְאָם 1. הַבְּּל הַשְּׁלָה הַהוּא 3. הַבְּּל הַשְּׁלָה הַהוּא 5. הַבְּּל הַשְּׁלֶּה הַבָּלְּהְ הַבָּלְהְ הַבָּלְהְ הַבְּלְהָ הַבְּלְהְ הַבְּלְהְ הַבְּלְהְ הַבְּלְהְ הַבְּלְהְ הַבְּלְהְ הַשְּׁל עַל 2. הַבְּא הַבּנְעָרְה הַפַּלְכְּה אֲשֶׁר עַל 1. בְּרוֹלֶה הַפַּלְכָּה אֲשֶׁר עַל 1. הְנִה הַלָּהֶם אֲשֶׁר אָפִיתִי (— [1 have baked בּיֹהִי אָפִיתִי (— בּיֹה הַבָּלְהָם אֲשֶׁר אָפִיתִי (— בּיֹה הַבָּלְר אֲשֶׂר אָמֶרְהָּ (— בּיֹה הַבָּלְר אֲשֶׂר אָמֶרְהָּ (— בּיֹה הַבְּלַר אָשֶׂר אָמֵרְהָּ (— בּיֹה הַבּיל הַבְּלַר אָשֶׁר אָמֶרְהָּ (— בּיֹה הַבְּלַר אָמֶיר אָמֶרְהָּ (— בּיֹה הַבְּלַר אָשֶׁר אַמֶּר הָבְּלָר הָבְּעָר הַבְּעָר הָּיִשְׁר אַמֶּרְהָּ הַבְּיִר הָּיִבְּר הָבְּעָר הַבְּעָר הָבְּיר הָבְּעָר הָבְּעָר הַבְּעָר הַבְּעָר הַבְּיר הָבְּעָר הַבְּבְר הְבִּעְרָה הַבְּעָר הָבְּעָר הָבְּעָר הָבְּבְר הְצִּשֶּׁר אָמֵרְהָּ הַבְּעָר הַבְּבְר אֲשֶׁר אָמַרְהָּ הַבְּעָר הַבְּבְר אָשֶׁר אָמַרְהָּ הַ בְּבּוֹה הַבְּבְר הְצִּשֶּׁר אָמַרְהָּ הַבְּבְיר הְבָּעָר הַבְּבְר הְשָׁבְיר הָבְּעָר הָבְּבְר הְבִּעְרָה הַבְּבְיר הְבִּבּיר הָבְּעָר הְבִּבְּר הְבִּבְּר הָבְּעָר הַבְּבְר הְבִּבְּיר הְבָּעְ הַבְּבְּר הָבְּעָר הַבְּבְּר הְבִּבְּר הְבִּבְּר הְבִּיר הְבָּבְּיר הְבִּבְּר הְבִּיר הְבִּיבְּיה הָבּבּר הְבִּבְּר הְבְּבְּר הְבִּיר הְבִּבְּרְהָ הַבְּבְּרְה הָבְּבְּר הְבִּבְּיר הְבִּבְּר הְבִּיר הְבִּיר הְבִּבְּר הְבִּיר הְבִּיר הְבִּיר הְבִּיר הָבּיר הְבִּיר הָבּיר הַבְּיר הְבִּיר הְבּיר הָבּיר הַבְּיר הַבּיר הַבּיר הַבּיר הַבְּיר הָבּיר הַבְּיר הַבְּיר הַבְּיר הַבְּיר הַבְּיר הַבְּיר הַבְּיר הְבּיר הָבּיר הַבְּיר הַבְּיר הַבּיר הְבּיר הַבְּיבּיר הַבּיר הַבְּיבּר הַבְּבּיל הַבּיר הַבּיבּיר הַבּיבּיר הַיבּיר הַיבּיר הַיבּיר הַיבּיב הְיבּיר הַבּיר הַיבּיר הַיבּיר הַבּיר הַבּיר הַבּיר הַיבּיר הַיבּיר הַבּיב הּבּיב הּבּיר הַבּיר הַיבּיר הַיבּיר הַיבּיר הַיבּיר הַיבּיר הַיבּייר הַיב הּבּיב הּבּיב הּבּי הַיבּיר הַבּיר הַבּיר הַבּייר הַבּיב הַיב הַבּייר הַבּיב הַיב הַ

- B. 1. That ship is strong. 2. That day. 3. That cake is big. 4. Here is that land. 5. Where is that boy? 6. That boy is upon the horse. 7. Here is that house. 8. Where is that book? 9. That king is old. 10. That baby is small. 11. This mother and that daughter. 12. Where is that girl? 13. All the bread is upon that table. 14. That ship that is upon the sea is big. 15. The bread that is upon the table is new. 16. That man that is upon the way is poor.
- 9. This or that joined to a Noun and an Adjective.

This great king (= the king the great the this) הַבֶּלֶךְ הַגְּרוֹל הַתּוֹרָה הַקְרוֹשָה הַזֹּאת This holy law הַתּוֹרָה הַקְרוֹשָה הַגְּבִיא הַקְרוֹש הַהוֹא

Notice—The *order* of the words, and the letter 7 added to each word.

VOCABULARY VII.

Blessed (fem. בְּרוּהָ (בְּרוּכְה river in the midst of evil

בָּנְרָר בָּנְּרָר

EXERCISE 7.

A. Translate:

1. הַּאָרֶץ הַקּּרְלְּשָׁה הַנּּרֵל הַנָּער הַקּמוֹן הַנָּה וְהַפַּצְרָה הַנְּער הְעִבּער הַנְּער הַבְּער הַנְּער הַנְּער הַנְּער הַנְּער הַנְּער הַנְּער הַנְּער הַבְּער הַנְּער הַנְּער הַנְּער הַנְּער הַנְּער הַנְּער הַנְּער הַבְּער הַיִּיּער הַיִּבְּער הַיִּער הַנְּער הַנְּער הָּבְּער הַנְּער הַנְּער הַיִּבְּער הַנְּער הַנְּער הַנְּער הַנְּער הַיִּבְּער הַיִּער הְיִיבְּער הִיּבְּער הִיּער הְיִיבְּער הִיבְּער הִיבְּיִיבְּער הַיִּער הְיִיבְּער הִיבְּער הִיבְּער הִיבְּער הִיבְּער הַיִּער הְיִיבְּער הִיבְּער הַיִּבְּער הִיבְּיִיבְּער הִיבְּער הִיבְּער הִיבְּער הִיבְּיּבְער הִיבְּער הִיבְּיּבְּער הִיבְּער הִיבְּער הִיבְּער הִיבְּיִיבְּער

- B. 1. This black horse. 2. This holy year. 3. This hard work. 4. And this good thing. 5. And this pure law. 6. This little daughter. 7. That old woman. 8. That faithful king is blessed. 9. That short day. 10. Blessed is that merciful father. 11. And that holy land is blessed. 12. That evil land. 13. In the midst of the great river. 14. I am in the midst of this house.
- 10. Use of Verbs: (Perfect Tense) 3rd Person Masc. (only to be used with Masculine Nouns).

אָבֵּוּר he said; אָבֵּוּר he king said: (when joined to a noun, the pronoun he is omitted); לְקַח הַבַּּעֵר he took; לְקַח the boy took a book.

NOTICE—The Verb is placed first.

VOCABULARY VIII.

the first of the second second	VOCADOL	TTTO 1. T TTT.	
Abraham	ן אַבְרָהָם	Egypt	מצרים
God	אַלהים	ox	שור
Esther	אָסְתֵּר	Solomon	ישְׁלֹמִה
Thou art (masc.)	កភ្នង	field	שָׂנֶדה
meat *	בַּשָׂר	apple	תַפּרּהַ
honey.	<i>ਘ</i> ਂਤ੍ਰ		1 1 =
gold	⊐ंगर्	VERBS.	
wisdom	קָלְמָה	(he) loved	אָתַב
Joseph	קפוי	(he) ate	אָכַל
Israel	ישראל	(he) said	אָמַר
glory, honour	כָבוד	(he) went	ग्रेन
silver	בָּסֶתּ - בַּ	(he) wrote	בֿעַב
letter	-מַכְּתָּב	(he) took	י לַלוּדוּ
messenger	ਕੰਨ੍ਸੰਸ	(he) gave	כתן
from	בון _	(he) saw	ראָה
Moses	ದ ಭ್ರಗ	(he) sent	י שָׁלָח

EXERCISE 8.

A. Translate:

 B. 1. He sent a book unto the boy. 2. Solomon went unto the house. 3. The king sent a letter to the nation. 4. The prophet gave a basket unto the woman. 5. He said unto the prophet, Where is the holy place? 6. The boy saw an ox. 7. Pharaoh said to Solomon, Thou art a wise king. 8. Pharaoh sent a letter to Joseph. 9. The messenger took silver and gold unto Esther the queen. 10. He saw a tree in the midst of the field. 11. The boy ate bread and (1) honey. 12. The ox went to the field. 13. The king said to Esther the queen, Where is that evil man? 14. He saw a big ship upon the sea. 15. God gave a holy law unto all Israel. 16. The king said unto Moses, Blessed art thou. 17. The little boy took an apple from the table. 18. The father gave a small cake to the boy. 19. He said to the boy, Where is the poor woman? 20. Solomon loved wisdom. 21. Thou art a holy God over all the earth.

11.

Plural of Nouns.

MASCULINE.

Singular: Plural,

I. בוְסִים horse. בוְסִים horses,

song: שִירִי songs.

II. דְבָרְ words. בְּרָים words.

prophets.

RULES:—1. To the Singular form add the letters D, with the vowel (:) under the last letter of the word.

2. If the noun of more than two letters begins with the vowel (*) as in II., the plural form begins with Shevo (.).

3. Many nouns change their vowels entirely in forming the plural. (See pp. 68 and 77.)

באמה בפרים , מַלְרִים , מֶלֶרִים , מָלֶרִים . בּאַרִים , בּבְּרִים .

VOCABULARY IX.

idol		מלות	dress, garment	קבונט
soldier, warrior		בְּבוֹר	water	מים
\mathbf{fish}		דָּג	noble	בָּנִיד
uncle, friend		- াগ্ন	witness	יצָד
wolf	131	זאַב	city (fem.)	[Pl. עיר [ערים
ass		חֲמוֹר	ox .	פַֿר
orphan	-	יָתוֹם	rock	צהר
fool		בסיל	righteous	צַּדִּיק

EXERCISE 9.

A. Make the following Masculine Nouns Plural:

עד, צגר, עץ, בניד, נשנא, חמור, אָבִיוֹן, יָרוֹם, דְּג, צַדִּיֹּק, לְבוֹשׁ, גָבּוֹר:

B. Translate:

1. פֶּל הַפָּרִים וְהַחֲמוֹרִים 2. הַבָּה פֶּל הַפְּשִׂיאִים אֲשֶׁר שָׁלַח הַפֶּלָה 3. דָאָה הָאִישׁ זְּאָבִים אֲשֶׁר בְּחוֹךְ הַשְּּלֶּבִים שָׁלַח בַּבְּרָהְם אֶל הַפַּלְּאָכִים אָל הַפַּלְאָכִים אָל הַפַּלְאָכִים אָל הַפַּלְאָכִים אָל הַפַּלְאָכִים אָל הַפָּלְאָכִים אָל הַפָּלְאָכִים אָל הַפָּלְאָכִים מָן הָעִיר אֶל פַּרְעה וְאֶל הַפְּשִׂיאִים אָל הַפַּלְצָח דְּוִד גְּבּוֹרִים מָן הָעִיר אֶל הַפָּעָה וְאֶל הַפְּעֹה 3. שָׁלַח דְּוִד גְבּוֹרִים מֵן הְעִיר אֶל הַפְּעָה הַאָּל הַפְּער הַ בְּתוֹךְ הַשְּׁיִאִים אָל הַבִּיּת הָבְּרִים מָן הְעִיר אֶל הַבְּיוֹנִים אָל הַבִּית בִּית 11. בְּאָה הַבְּּרִים הָּלְּרִים בְּחוֹךְ הַבְּיִם בְּחוֹךְ הַבְּיִם הָּבְּרִוֹם אָל 12.

C. 1. The nobles and the princes. 2. The fools. 3. The letters. 4. The idols. 5. The king said to the friends.
6. All the trees are in the midst of the field. 7. The child went to the rocks upon the sea. 8. David sent messengers to Solomon. 9. He saw fishes in the midst of the water. 10. The holy man wrote letters unto the poor man.

12.

Plural of Nouns.

FEMININE.

Singular.	Plural.
חוְרָה law.	חורות laws.
ון unleavened cake	. מצוֹת unleavened cakes.
פתולף girl.	girls. בתולות

RULE:—To form the Plural of Feminine Nouns (that is, Nouns ending in 7) change this ending 7 into 71.

VOCABULARY X.

baker	אוֹפֶּה	tabernacle		σξη
Ahab	אַרואָב	mare.		סוּסָה
also	נַם	people		עם
wall-7	חומה	officer		פָּקיד
scroll	מגלה	praise		הַתְלָ ה
camp	מָחָנֶת		VERBS.	
sailor	מַלָּח	(he) baked	The state of the s	אָפָה
-cave	מְעָרָה	(he) built	San English	בָּכְּח
commandment, command	מֹגֹנות	(he) spoke		াঞ্ন
	מִשׁפַּחָדּ	(he) heard	1. 13 Star 124	שָׁמַע

EXERCISE 10.

- B. Translate:

- C. 1. The scrolls. 2. The beds. 3. The cows. 4. The baker gave unleavened cakes unto the officers. 5. Ahab sent idols unto the people. 6. Solomon built walls in the midst of the city. 7. Moses saw tabernacles in the midst of the great camp. 8. The officer sent sailors to the ships. 9. The people built a wall upon that field. 10. God sent blessings upon all the people. 11. Also David heard a voice from the camp. 12. Moses gave commandments unto Israel. 13. He spoke to the witnesses.
- 13. Plural of Adjectives (the same as Nouns).

MASCULINE.

Good מוֹבִים; Great גָּדוֹלְים.

FEMININE.

Good מובות; Great בולות.

Agreement of Phural Nouns and Adjectives (see §§ 3 and 4).

The kings are great גְּדוֹלִים הַפְּּוֹלְכִים The laws are holy הַתּוֹרוֹת הַתּוֹלִים The great kings הַבְּּלְכִים הַגְּּדְוֹלִים The holy laws הַתּוֹרוֹת הַקּרוֹשוֹת

14.

(A.) These אָלָה (Common Gender; same rules as the word this. See §§ 6 and 7).

With Masc. Nouns: These are the words אַלָה הַדְבָרִים With Fem. Nouns: These are the laws.

> These words הַּדְבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה These laws הַלְּרִים הָאָלֶה דרוֹלִים הָאָלֶה These big boys הַנְּעָרִים הַנְּרוֹלִים הָאֵלֶּה

(B.) Those, Masc. הָהֵם; Fem. בָּהָהֵן:

With Masc. Nouns: Those songs הַשִּׁירִים הְהֵם.
With Fem. Nouns: Those girls הַבְּתוּלוֹת הָהַן

5. Nouns in the Dual Number.

ירים ; hands יִרים hands. רְגְלִים feet. נעלים shoe; נעלים shoes. Nouns that describe objects that exist in *pairs*, especially parts of the body, are said to be in the *Dual* number, and, in both Genders, end in D'—. The Adjectives that agree with them are put in the Plural.

Example: Strong hands יְרֵים חַוְּקוֹת.

VOCABULARY XI.

ear (fem.)	(Dual אָזָר (אָזְכֵיִם) אֹזֶר	near	קרוב (קרובה (קרובה (fem.
eye (fem.)	עֵין (עִינַיִם Dual) עַיִּר	high	(fem. לְבֹרָהָ (בְּבֹרָהָת
mountain	תר (הָרִים PI.) מַהַּנַה	many	(Pl. mas. רַבִּים (Pl. fem. רַבּ
gift burnt-offering	תולה הייניו	lip	עַפָּה (Dual שַּפָּה (שׁפָּהִים) (
with	עם	mouth	គ្នា
curse	קלָלָה	face_(al	ways used in plural form) פָּלִים

EXERCISE 11.

אל איז not is placed in front of the Verb: אל לפול he did not take.

A. Translate:

אַלֶּה הַמִּצְּוֹת אֲשֶׁר נָתַן אֱלֹהִים אֶל כֶּל יִשְׂרָאֵל .
 הַמְּלְאָכִים הַבָּאֶבֶים הָהָם .3 נְבְּהִים הָאָלֶה . 4 הָעָרִים הַמָּלְּהִים הַבָּלְּהִים הָאָלֶה . 5 הְצִּינִם וְהָעֵינִים וְהָעֵינִים הַמָּלְהוֹ . 6 הְצִּינִם הָאָלָה . 8 לֹא הַבְּּלְהוֹם . 9 הַבְּרִים הַמְּלְהוֹם . 8 לֹא הַבְּּילִם אֶל הַפְּּלְהוֹם . 9 הַבְּּרִים הַמְּלְהוֹם . 10 אָכֵל הַבָּּעַר הַלֹּא נְתֹּן הַפְּּעָר הַבּוֹת אֱל הַפְּּלְהוֹם . 11 אָכֵל הַנַּעַר הַבּוֹת בִּבוֹת הַבְּיֹת הַבְּיֹת הַבְּיֹם הַשְּיבִים הַאָּלֹהוֹן . 12 הַבְּעַר הַשְּׁרְבִים הַשְּׁלֹבִים הַשְּׁלֹהוֹן . 13 הַבְּעַר הַשְּׁלְהוֹן הַעָּם פָּח אֶל פֶּּהְ הַעָּם הַאָּלֹהוֹן הַבְּּבוֹת הַבְּיֹבוֹם הַאָּלֹהוֹן . 13 הַבְּּעִר הַשְּׁלְהוֹן . 13 הַבְּיבוֹם הַאָּלֹהוֹן .

B. 1. The holy prophets. 2. These many words. 3. These cities are near. 4. He saw many lights in the midst of the house. 5. These nobles and those princes. 6. Where are those soldiers? 7. The man did not send many gifts unto the nobles. 8. These commandments are pure. 9. These girls are small. 10. The king saw many soldiers in the midst of the camp. 11. The eyes are small and the ears are large. 12. The prince did not send many letters unto the messengers. 13. The lips and the mouth are upon the face. 14. The baker spoke many words unto Pharaoh.

16. Nouns in the Construct State.

With Masculine Nouns in the Singular.

(A.) The horse of Pharaoh כוס פרעה; the book of the law קריד הַמֵּלֶך ; the officer of the king פְּלִיד הַמֵּלֶד.

When two Nouns, as in these examples, are connected, the first is said to be in the *Construct* state, and, in English, the word of joins them.

N.B.—In front of a word in the Construct state, the letter 7 "the" is never added. Notice that DiD and コラロ mean the horse of, the book of.

(B.) Some Nouns change their vowels in expressing the Construct state:

The word of the king דְבַר הַמֶּלֶךְ (from דְבַר הַמֶּלֶךְ).
The work of a man מַעשׂה (from מַעשׂה).

17. With Feminine Nouns in the Singular.

The law of Moses תוֹרָת כוֹשָׁה; the prayer of David הַפַּלָת דָּוֹר.

VOCABULARY XII.

love אָהֶבֶה Philistine	פּלשׁה
	עמוד
truth 기능을 servant	עבר
	ראשי
	רחוק
Assyria אשרר Sabbath	מַבָּת
	שמוא
Goliath בָּלִית Saul	שׁאוּכ
bear □ □ VERBS.	
dream תלום (he) created	בָּרָא
Judah יהוֹדָת (he) slew	ֿאָרַג
fear יִרְאָּה (he) found	מָצָא
Jesse . (he) explained	פָּתַר.
vessel פֶּלִי (he) called	קרא
flood מַבּוּל (he) kept	ישָׁמַר
rest מניקה (he) burned	שָֿרַף
justice ບອຸພຸລ (he) drank	புற்ற

18. EXERCISE 12.

[Rules of Verbs with Nouns in the Objective Case.—The word I is placed before the Noun in the Objective Case, when a Transitive Verb has:

(a) The word the before the word in the Objective Case; (b) a Proper Noun for its object; (c) any of the words this, that, these before the object.

Examples: (a) He sent the letter המכתב המכתב;

- (b) The king saw Abraham בְּרָהָם אָר אַבְּרָהָם;
- (c) He took this book הַלָּקָה אָת הַפֶּפֶּר הַנָּה וּ

A. Translate:

1 קוֹל וְהוּדְה. 2 לְבוּשׁ הַפֶּלֶּה 3. הַמוֹר שָׁאוּל 4. אִישׁ
אַיְבָּלְּח הַּבְּּלָּח הָשְׁרָבְּל 6. עַמּוּד אֵשׁ 7. כְּנְצַלְּח אֶסְתֵּר 5. מְעָרָּח הַפְּּלֶּה הַיּוֹם 9. שִׁירַת הַבְּּתוּלָה 10. מְצְוֹת הַפֶּּלֶה הַוֹּיִם 11. וְרָאֵת הַאַרְה 11. וְבָּאַת הַיִּלְם 13. בְּן דְּנָד 14. אֹיִם הַשְּׁבָּת הַיִּע הִייּב 15. בַּן דְּנָד 15. וְיִם הַשְּׁבָּת הַיִּע הִייּצֹּ 15.

B. Translate:

ליאָה אַכְּרָהָם אֶת הַפְּּקוֹם מָרָחוֹק . לּשְׁלֵח עֶבֶּר אַבְּרָהָם אָת הַפּּקוֹם מָרָחוֹק . לְשָׁת הַפּּיִסִים . 3 לַאַ רָאָה הָאִישׁ אֶת הַדּוֹב וְאֶת הָאִרָה אָת הַפּּקוּה הַבְּּשֹׁר הַבְּּשִׂת הַבְּּקוֹה הַבְּּעֹר הַבְּּשִׁת הַבְּּקוֹה הַבְּּעֹר הַבְּּעֹר הַבְּּעֹר הַבְּעֹר הַבְּעֹר הַבְּעֹר הַבְּעֹר בְּוֹר בָּן יִשִׁי אֶת בְּלְיַת בְּבּוֹר הַּוְּהָב אֶת בִּירִם אֶת הַבְּּכְתְּ הַבְּּעֹר שְׁלְחִים אֶת תוֹרַת אֲמֶת . 10 קְרָא מֶלְה מְצְרִים אֶת הַבְּּכְתְּ הַבְּּעֹר שְׁלְחִים אֶת תוֹרַת אֲלְהִים אֶת הַבְּעֹר הַבְּעֹר הַבְּעֹר שְׁלְחֹ מָעֶלְה מִשְׁר שָׁלְח מָעָר הַבְּירִם אָת הַבְּּכְתְּב מִשְׁה עָבֶּר אַלְּשְׁתִי אֶל בִּר בְּיִרְ בְּוֹלְה הָבְּיר שִׁלְח מִעְּר 11 בְּדוֹלְה הָבְּעֹת שִׁלְםה מֶעֶר 13. שְׁלְח מִצְרִים אָת הַבְּעִר הַבְּעֹר הַבְּעֹר הַבְּעִר הַבְּעֹר הַבְּעָר הַבְּעִר הַבְּעַר בְּוֹלְי בְּעִר בְּבְּרְהְהַב אֶת הַבְּעִים אָת הַבְּעָר הַבְּיִם אָת הַבְּעִים אָת הַבְּלְשְׁתִי אֶל מִצְרִים אָת הַבְּעָר הַבְּעָר הַבְּעָר הַבְּעִר הַבְּעָר הַבְּעִים אָת הַבְּעָר הַבְּעָר הַבְּעִר הַבְּיִים אָת הַבְּיִים אֶר הַבְּיִים אָל הַבְּיִים מוֹן הַבּּלִיים בְּבְּר הַבְּיִים אָל הַבְּיִים בְּעִים מוֹן הַבּּלִיים בְּעִבְּיה בְּעִים מוֹן הַבּּלִיים בְּעִים מוֹן הַבּבְּיים בְּעִים מוֹן הַבּּלִים בְּיִים בְּבְּר הַבְּבְּיִבְים בְּבְּר הַבְּבְּיִבְים בְּבְּר בְּבְּרְיִבְים בְּבְּר הַבְּיִבְּים בְּיִים בְּבְּר בְּבְּרְיִבְים בְּבְּר בְּבְּבְיְתְים בְּבְּר הַבְּבְּיִבְים בְּבְר בְּבְּרְיבְים בְּבְּלְים בְּיִים בְּבְּבְיִבְים בְּבְּבְים בְּבְּים בְּבְּר בְּבְּבְיִבְים בְּבְּבְים בְּבְּבְיִבְים בְּבְּבְיב בְּבְּבְיְהם בְּבְּבְים בְּבְבְּבְים בְּבְיבְבוּם בְּבְבְּבְים בְּבְיבְים בְּבְּבְרְים בְּבְיבְים בְּבְבְים בְּבְבְים בְּבְּבְיבְבְים בְּבְיבְבְים בְּבְבְיבוֹם בְּבְיב בְבְבְבְבְבְּבְים בְבְּבְבְים בְּבְבְיבְים בְּבְבְיב בְּבְבְּבְים בְּבְבְיב בְּבְבְיבְבְים בְּבְבְיב בְבְבְבְבְבְבּב בְּבְבְיבְבְבּבְיב בְבּבְרְיבְבְיב בְּבְבְיבְים בְּבְבְיב בְּבְבְיבְים בְּבְבְיב בְיבְבְיבְבְּב בְּבְבְיבְים בְּבְבְיב בְּבְבְיב בְּבְבְיבְבּבְיב בְּבְבְיבְב בְּבְבְּיב בְּבְבְיב בְּבְבְיב בְּבְבְיב בְּבְבְיב בְּבְבְיבְים בְ

C. 1. The name of the king. 2. The uncle of the queen.

3. The land of Israel. 4. The day of rest. 5. The flood of water. 6. The wound of the soldier. 7. The might of the horse. 8. The tabernacle of David. 9. The way of justice. 10. The love of the truth. 11. Upon the wall of the city. 12. The bed of Solomon.

^{*&#}x27;ה is a shortened form for הוה (Adonai) the Lord.

D. 1. He kept the book. 2. Moses wrote this law. 3. David saw Samuel. 4. Saul heard the voice of the boy. 5. The king of Israel read the letter. 6. The good man kept the law of the king. 7. The law of the Lord is faithful. 8. The rest of the day of the Sabbath is holy. 9. Great is the salvation of God. 10. Joseph explained the dream of the servant of the king of Egypt. 11. He did not burn the scroll of the holy prophet. 12. David slew the lion and the bear. 13. Israel loved Joseph. 14. The people did not drink the water from the river. 15. He found this book upon the field. 16. God created the water and the light and the heaven and the earth. 17. The Lord has spoken to Moses upon the mountain.

19. Nouns in the Construct State—(Cont.).

With Masculine Nouns in the Plural.

The songs of the people ישׁירֵי הִעָּם;

The mighty men of valour גֹבּוֹרִי חֵיל.

Masculine Nouns in the Plural change their ending בים into ישירים songs, alters to שירים the songs of; גבּוֹרִים mighty men, becomes גבּוֹרִי the mighty men of.

20. With Feminine Nouns in the Plural.

There is no change for the form in the Construct State.

The burnt offerings of the day עולות היום;
The walls of the city העיר

VOCABULARY XIII.

window	אַרוּבָּח	path	בְּתִיבָּה
the sons of	בְּנֵי	Amram	עַבְירם
troop	בְּרִנִּד	$\mathbf{K}\mathbf{ish}$	קיש
Baal	חַבַּעַל	peace	שלום

EXERCISE 13.

A. Translate:

תוֹחישׁ 4. מְשֶׁה בָּי מָשֶׁה 4. עַכְי יְחִיּהְי 4. בְּבִי מֹשֶׁה 5. בְּבִי יִשְׂרְאֵל 1. בְּבִיבִי יִשְׂרָאֵל 5. בְּבִיבִי יִשְׂרָאֵל 11. בְּבִיבִי הַשְּׁמִים 12. בְּבִיבִי הַשְּׁמָר הַעָּם אָת מִצְּיֹת הַשְּׁמִים אֲשֶׁר הַעָּם אָת מִצְּיֹת הֲשְׁמִר הַעָּם אָת מִצְיֹת אֲלֹהִים אֲשֶׁר בָּוֹי אָלְר מִשֶּׁה בָּן עַמָרָם:

B. 1. The prophets of Baal. 2. The nobles of Israel. 3. The horses of the great king. 4. David saw the princes of the Philistines. 5. Saul took the asses of Kish. 6. Abraham did not love the idols of the king. 7. He kept the commands of the king. 8. The holy prophet heard the prayers of the woman. 9. David saw the sons of Saul in the midst of the camp. 10. These are the prayers of David, the king of Israel.

21. Prepositions with Nouns.

(A.) ?	to, for.	ל <i>ֶבֶּל</i> ֶךְ	to a king.
ا الله الله	in, with.	בְעיר	in a city.
و د ا	as, like.	באיש	like a man.
or 🌣 (followed by	a Dogesh from.	מן שלמה or משלמה	from Solomon.

(B.) לְּמֶלֶךְ (shortened from לְמֶלֶךְ) to the king.

בּעִיר (" , בְּהָעִיר) in the city. (בְּהָעִיר) בְּעִיל (" , בְּהָאִישׁ) kke the man.

מה בוֹ הְמָקוֹם from the place.

The shortened forms בָּצִיר , לְּמֶלֶן must always be used. The ה" the" drops out, the preposition taking its yowel.

As Nouns in the Construct State drop the ה, (see § 16) the words באיש, בעיר, לְּבֶּלֶּךְ may also mean to the king of, in the city of, like the man of.

VOCABULARY XIV.

bridegroom	أرثا	shield	מְבֵּן
dry land	יַבָּשָׁה	shepherd	רעֶרוּ
evening	עֶרֶב	war	 מלְחָמֶה
Aaron	אַהַרן	priest	כֹהן
morning	ַ בֹּקֶר	stranger	 בר

EXERCISE 14.

A. Translate:

 B. 1. To the table. 2. To the land. 3. In the house. 4. In a field. 5. In this field. 6. Like the stranger. 7. Like a prince. 8. Like this girl. 9. From Israel. 10. From a window. 11. He went in the morning from the house. 12. To the king of Egypt. 13. From the queen of Assyria. 14. Like the songs of Solomon. 15. In the walls of the city. 16. To the commands of the great king. 17. David took the shield from the priest. 18. He saw that man in the house. 19. He heard the voice of the shepherd in the field. 20. He sent all the officers of the king to the land of Egypt.

22

Personal Pronouns.

Nominative.

Sin	gular.		Plural.
I (com.)	אָנֹרָי (or אָנִיי)	We (com.)	אַנַחָנוּ
Thou (mas.)	אַתָּה	You (mas.)	אַקּב
Thou (fem.)	אַת	You (fem.)	ָאָתָן <u>י</u>
He	דוא	They (mas.)	הָם (or הַפָּר
She	הוא (or היא)	They (fem.)	הן (or הָנָה)

Examples: Thou art the man אָתָה הָאִישׁ; thou art the girl הַבְּתוּלָה; they are the warriors of the king הֵם גָּבּוֹרֵי ; they are good girls בְּתוֹלוֹת טוֹבוֹת הַן.

VOCABULARY XV.

mighty	אַדיר	sanctuary		בִּוּקְרָּשׁ
Adam	י הָאָדָם	world	,	עוֹלֶם
fair of appearance	ופת מראה	dust	** 7	בֿבֿב
night (mas.)	ػڔؙ۬ۮ _ڷ ڬ	now	Ť	्र मृत्यू

EXERCISE 15.

A. Translate:

1. אָנָכִי אַל קָדְוֹשׁ עַל כָּל הָעוֹלֶם 2. בְּדוֹל וְחָזֶּק הוּא 3. לְקְדוֹשׁ עַל כָּל הָעוֹלֶם 5. בְּדוֹל וְחָזֶּק הוּא 3. בְּקִרִץ הְּאָב 6. אַמָּח הַאַּרִץ מִצְרִים 7. בְּלוֹם הַכְּרוּה אַהָּח בַּלִּילֶח 6. אַבּיִרִם אַהָּם בְּאָרֶץ מִצְרִים 8. אַדִּיר הוּא עַל כָּל הָאָרֶץ 9. גַרים אַהָם בְּאָרֶץ מִצְרִים 8. אַבּיר הוּא עַל כָּל הָאָרֶץ 11. הוּא ה׳ בַּשְּׁמִים וַאֲבַחְנוּ כָּעְכָּר עַלְרִים עַל הִאָּרָץ 12. בְּלַ הַאָּרֶץ 13. עַל הָאָרֶץ 13. בַּלְּ הָאָרֶץ 13.

B. 1. She is a big girl. 2. He is a righteous king. 3. We are poor. 4. You are the witnesses of truth. 5. I am a stranger in the land. 6. Thou art a wicked prince. 7. Thou art a good queen. 8. They are all the burnt-offerings of the sanctuary. 9. God said to Adam, Thou art dust. 10. He is a mighty God and we are a wicked people. 11. Blessed is he in the field. 12. They are now in the camp which is by the sea.

23. Personal Pronouns in the Objective (Accusative) Case.

Me	אתי	Us .	אתנו
Thee (mas.)	אֹרְדָּ	You (mas.)	אֶתֶכֶם
Thee (fem.)	אתר	You (fem.)	אָתְכֶּן
Him	אתו	Them (mas.)	אֹתְם
Her	ਸ਼ਹ੍ਰਲ	Them (fem.)	אָתָן

24. Prepositions with Pronouns.

		•			and the second second
(A.)	to me (com.)	ا ج	∃—in me	1 .	13 12
	to thee (mas.)	ا ج _ا ت	in the	ee (mas.)	בָּך
· ×	to thee (fem.)	ا چ <u>ا</u>	in the	e (fem.)	₹ בُٰٰٰٰد
	to him	ا جاز	in hin	n -	בו יבי
	to her	לְה	in her	•	ي چَر
	to us (com.)	ַ לָנוּ	in us		בָנוּ
	to you (mas.)	לֶבֶם	in you	u (mas.)	בְּכֶם
	to you (fem.)	ַ לָבֶן <u>'</u>	in you	ι (fem.)	الإدا 🕩
	to them (mas.)	לָהֶם	in the	m (mas.)	בְּהֶם or
	to them (fem.)	לָהָוֹ	in the	m (fem.)	בָּהֶן 2

(B.) אָר or אָר, also used as a Preposition, and translated with.

אָתי	with me, com.	with us,	com.
אתד	with thee, mas.	שׁתְּבֶּם with you,	mas.
אַתָּר	with thee, fem.	עוֹלֶכֶן with you,	$\mathbf{fem}.$
אתו	with him.	with them,	mas.
אָתָה	with her.	with them,	fem.

(C.) 3, Preposition, as, like, according to.

יבְלֹנִי like me,	com.	נכלנו like us,	com.
וֹבְבֹלִיםְ like thee,	mas.	גֶּבֶם like you,	mas.
like thee,	fem.	پې انke you,	fem.
like him.		וֹבְּהָם נְּהָם like the	m, mas.
וֹבְּלֵהְ like her.		like them,	fem.

N.B.—I am like him (=like me, like him) בָּמֹנִי בַּמֹרוּ

(D.) אָל, בְּיִחְעֵּר, when before the letters אָהַחְעֵּר, Preposition, from. (בְּיִבְיתִיעִּר, Strong Dogesh in the following letter when the is omitted.)

קבוני from me, com. בוְבְּוּנִי from thee, mas. בּוְבְּוּנִי from thee, fem. בּוְבֵּוּנִי from him. בּוּבְוּנָה from her.

קבוב from us, com.

בּבְּב from you, mas.

בְּב from you, fem.

בּב from them, mas.

בְּב from them, fem.

(E.) על, Preposition, upon, by.

יַלְייִ upon me, com. יַּלְייִר upon thre, mas. יַּלְייִר upon thee, fem. יַּלִייִר upon him. יַּלִייִר upon her.

עלינגי upon us, com. עלינגי upon you, mas. עליכן upon you, fem. עליקט upon them, mas. עליקן upon them, fem.

(F.) אל, Preposition, to, unto.

unto me, com. אַלֵייִף unto thee, mas. אַלִייִּף unto thee, fem. אַלִייִּר unto him. אֵלִייִּר unto her.

unto us, com. אלינו unto you, mas. אליכֶם unto you, fem. אליכֶם unto them, mas.

VOCABULARY XVI.

for, because
in front of
rules (verb) מוֹשׁל
intelligent man נְבוֹן
counsel
here ਰੋਡਿ
righteousness דָרָקָה, בֶּדֶקָה
evil (noun) רְעָה
understanding קבונה

EXERCISE 16

A. Translate:

1. רָאָה אָבִי אֶרְכֶם בַּבְּיִת 2. נְתַן לְהָם הַמְּלֶהְ אֶת הַלְּבוּשִׁים הַאֶּלֶה בְּלְבִּל הְאִרֹם בַּמְּרָת הַהָּאֹת לָנוּ וּלְכַל הְעוֹלָם הַאָּלֶה בְּלְבִּל הְעוֹלָם בְּעְרָה בִּלְּבְּל הְעוֹלָם אָר בְּתַן לִנּי אָבִי 7. וַשׁ לְדָוִד פְּרִים וְאֵלֶה אָשֶׁר נְתַן לִי אָבִי 7. וַשׁ לְדָוִד פְּרִים וְאֵלֶה אָשֶׁר בְתַן לִי אָבִי הַזּאֹת 10. שְׁלַח אָבִי 9. נְהַלְּבִּית הְאַרָץ הַשּׁרִבְּה הַיּאָבְית בְּלִר הְאָרָץ הַשּׁרִבְּה הִי בְּלִר הְאָרָץ הַשְּׁרְבְּבוּר הִי 13. בְּמִלְה בְּלָר הְאָרָץ בּמוֹך בְּלְבוּלְה וּלְחוֹבְּבְּרְה הִי 13. בְּמִלְה וְהַבְּבוּרְה וּלֹח וְהַבְּבוּרְה וּלְח בְּבוֹלְה בְּעִר הְאָר וּבְּבוּר הִי בּבוּר הַבּיּבוּר הְאָר בּמוֹך בְּמוֹך הַבְּבוּר הִי 13. בְּבוֹל הְאָרָץ בּמוֹך בְּמוֹך הַבְּבוּרְה וּבְיבוּר הִי בּמוֹך בְּמוֹך הַבְּבוּרְה בּבוּר הִי בְּבוֹל הְאָרֶץ בִּבוֹך הְאָר בְּבוֹך הְאָר בְּבוֹך הְאָרְץ בְּבוֹר הִי בְּבוֹל הְאָרָץ בְּבוֹר הְיִיבְים בְּבְּיִים בְּבְּבְיר הִי בְּבוֹך הְאָרְץ בִּבוֹים בְּאָרְץ הְשִׁרְץ בִּבוֹר הִייִּבְים בְּבִּיר הְיִבְּבְּבְיר הְיִים בְּבְּיר הְבִּבְיר הִי בְּבוֹר הִישְׁרְם בְּבִּיר הִייִּים בְּבִּיר הְיִים בְּבִיי בְּבוֹיך הְבִּבְּבְיר הִי בְּבוֹים הְבִּבְיר הְיִבְיּב בְּבְיר בְּבוּר הִייִים בְּבִיל הְאָרִץ הִיוֹב בְּבוֹר הְיִים בְּבְירִים בְּיִים בְּבִיר בְּבוֹיר הַוֹבְּבְּבִירְה בְּבִיל הְיִים בְּבִייא 10.

B. 1. My father has sent me unto the land of Egypt.
2. David slew them on that day. 3. The king has not seen you here. 4. He took her to him for a wife.
5. All this evil is upon us. 6. Abraham has sent us unto you. 7. She has a good son. 8. For we have a holy law.
9. Where are warriors like these? 10. The wicked man has slain him. 11. Saul rules over us with might.
12. In all the land there is not a man like thee. 13. She

^{*} is used only with Nouns and the Participles of Verbs (see p. 59).

is like a mother to us. 14. They are like you. 15. My father is like a king. 16. The king of Israel took the city from us. 17. The Lord is with us in all troubles.

25. Relative Pronoun.

אשר (unchanged for all Genders and Numbers) who, which, that. [Also shortened to שׁ or שׁ : אַלָּה which thou.]

Interrogative Pronouns.

עלי who? לְמִי to whom, whose; מָה, מָה what?

26. Comparison of Adjectives.

Comparative.—Formed by prefixing a \supset to the Noun after the word than (with a dot called a Strong Dogesh in the first letter of the word).

Better than gold מוֹב מוֹב מוֹב; sweeter than honey מֶרוֹק מִרְבִשׁ; stronger than I am חָוָק מִבְּנִי

Superlative.—The best horse (1) הַטּוֹב בַּטּוֹכ (literally, the good one among the horses).

(2) טוֹב מכֵּל הַפוּסִים (literally, better than all the horses).

VOCABULARY XVII.

wealth		ក្នុង	riches	עשר
end	ī ·	אַדורית	pearl	 פָּבִין
sacrifice	· 1	זָבַת	wickedness	רשָׁעָה
precious	b-	י לַלָּר	oil	שֶׁמֶן
confusion	10	מְהוּמֶה	hatred	עונאָה
little	2	מְעָמ	Shechem	מׁכֶּם
precious confusion	The second of th	מְהַנְּמָה יָלָר	oil hatred	ַישְּׁנְה שָּׁבָּו שָׁבָּאָה

EXERCISE 17.

A. Translate:

קר מי קרוש מאלהים 2. הזק חוא מפל גבורי הארץ הזאת 1. מי קרוש מאלהים 2. הזקח חוא מפל גבורי הארץ הזאר 3. קרה המונרה מזקה ומפסף 4. מוב מני הזקה בו 5. בי מוב שם משטון מוב 6. ביולה החקבה מן העשר 7. מוב אחרית דבר מראשיתו 8. קרוב לנו המקום מעור שבם 9. מה ברא אלהים:

B. 1. Love is better than hatred. 2. We are the strongest warriors in the city. 3. The burnt-offering of righteousness is purer than the sacrifice of wickedness. 4. The love of God is better than riches. 5. Wisdom is more precious than pearls. 6. These laws are not better than the laws of the king. 7. This place is nearer to them than the city of David. 8. This man has the best horse in the city. 9. What did the priest write to you?

27. Declension (or Inflection) of Nouns.

When Pronominal Suffixes are added to a Noun, the Noun is said to be declined or inflected.

Pronominal Suffixes.

To a Noun in the Singular.

Singular.	Plural.
1st com. my.	1st com.
2nd mas. 7-)	2nd mas. בֶּל)
$2nd \text{ fem.}$ $\begin{cases} thy. \end{cases}$	2nd fem. پن— } your.
3rd mas. his.	3rd mas. □)
3rd fem. — her.	3rd fem. $\left\{\begin{array}{c} their. \end{array}\right\}$

28. Declension of a Masculine Noun (Unchangeable).*

In the Singular.

DID horse. שיר song. construct DID the horse of. construct שיר the song of. שירל my song. "DID my horse. thy (mas.) horse. שיר thy (mas.) song ליר thy (fem.) song. TOID thy (fem.) horse. his song. DID his horse. Mond her horse. היר שיר her song. Did our horse. ישירלף our song. DDD your (mas.) horse. שיר (mas.) song. וסום your (fem.) horse. שיר (fem.) song. Don their (mas.) horse. שיר their (mas.) song. DID their (fem.) horse. שיר their (fem.) song.

VOCABULARY XVIII.

firstborn	VERBS.
covenant	I have loved
border בבוּל	(he) remembered
Jacob יעקב	I have remembered
eup	(he) saddled שֹבֶת
for ever and ever לְעוֹלֶם וְעֶד	I have taken אַרְקוֹחָתְיּ
candle	I have heard שֶׁמֶעָהָי
sheep 182	I have kept

^{*} Nouns that do not change their vowels when declined are called Unchangeable. For Changeable Nouns, see pp. 68 and 77.

EXERCISE 18.

[N.B.—The word \nearrow is placed in front of an inflected Noun when in the Objective Case.]

A. Write out the following Nouns like DID:

צור, עד, לבוש חמור:

B. Translate:

זְנְבּוּלֵנוּ .6 חֲמוֹרָם .3 חֲמוֹרָם .5 הּוֹדְה .5 מַעִירְה .6 זְנָבּוּלֵנוּ .6 אַלִי אַהָּה לְעוֹלֶם וְעֵּדְ .9 צוּרְנוּ .10 שְׁמֵרְהִּי אָה צֹאבָה מִיּדְהַ אַלִּי אַבְּרָהָם אָת חֲמוֹרוֹ .12 לְחַהְהִּי אָה אָבִי 13. בִּוֹסְה מִיְּדָה .13 בִּי שָׁמַעְהִי אָה קוֹלְכָם .14 אָהַבְּהִי אָה אָבִי 13. בַּיֹקָה אָה הַלּוֹמֵי .16 בִּי הָבֹר אָה בִּירהוֹ אָהָנוּ:

C. 1. His firstborn. 2. My cup is in my hand. 3. Her voice.
4 He has taken his cup from the table. 5. Thy sheep.
6. God is my rock. 7. I have kept my covenant with him.
8. He heard my voice. 9. I have taken your garment from the house. 10. The little boy drank the water from his cup. 11. Your border. 12. Her sheep are in the field. 13. Our witnesses are righteous. 14. I have remembered my covenant with you for ever and ever.
15. I have heard his song now. 16. My father has seen thy horse in the field. 17. His friend has found his ox and his sheep. 18. This prince is our friend.
19. I have loved my God, for He has heard my voice.
20. Jacob has taken all my sheep from the field.

29. Pronominal Suffixes—(Cont.).

To a Noun in the Plural.

	Sing	ular.	55	- 1		Plural.		
$1 \mathrm{st}$	com.	•	my. •	lst	com.	ינוּ	our.	
2nd	mas.	T 1—) ,	2nd	mas.	(ביבֶם		
2nd	mas. fem.	7!	} thy.	2nd	fem.	ן ביבֶם ביבֶן	your.	
3rd	mas.	. بار پ	his.	3rd	mas.	ייקם <u>ייקם </u>		
3rd	fem.		her.	3rd	fem.	ן ביהו	their,	

30. Declension of a Masculine Noun.

In the Plural.

D'DID horses.

construct DID the horses of:

DID my horses.

T'DID thy (mas.) horses.

T'DID thy (fem.) horses.

T'DID his horses.

T'DID her horses.

D'DID your (mas.) horses.

D'DID your (fem.) horses.

D'DID their (mas.) horses.

D'DID their (fem.) horses.

שירים songs.

construct שיר the songs of.

ישיר thy (mas.) songs.

ישיר thy (fem.) songs.

ישיר his songs.

ישיר his songs.

ישיר wer songs.

ישיר wer songs.

ישיר your (fem.) songs.

ישירי your (fem.) songs.

ישיר their (mas.) songs.

VOCABULARY XIX.

sign	×	אות	Esau	עשור
chief	× () ×	אַלּרָת	(he) answered	עָבָה
stranger		<u> </u>	I have bound	קשרתי
river		יאר	(he) threw	ַרָּמָּח ייִי
Jonathan		יִהוֹבָהָן	captain	ۺڔ۬ٮؙۺ
Psalm		מזְמוֹר	the midst of	न्यां क
command		פָּקוּד	always, continually	ּהָּמִיד

EXERCISE 19.

A. Decline in the Plural:

פָּקוּד, הַמוֹר, פֶּר, גָּבּוֹר:

B. Translate:

C. 1. Our rivers. 2. Her asses. 3. Your garments. 4. They are my witnesses. 5. Her face. 6. Thy (f.) firstborns.
7. Thy (f.) borders. 8. His troops. 9. The king saw his warriors. 10. David loved Jonathan more than all his friends. 11. The officer has sent all our sailors unto the ship. 12. Saul remembered his asses. 13. I have bound

^{*} The word אָלהים, when applied to God, is translated in the Singular, my God; when referring to idols, it is translated in the Plural, my gods.

these words for a sign upon my hand. 14. I have kept thy commandments continually, O my God. 15. I have loved his commands, for they are precious unto me. 16. I have taken my firstborn from the land of Egypt. 17. Pharaoh said unto Moses, Who is your God? 18. Moses answered, Our God is the God of the heaven and (1) the God of the earth.

31. Declension of a Feminine Noun.

Before adding the Pronominal suffixes, change the π into a π .

In the Singular.

TOID mare.

Construct Doid the mare of.

TOID my mare.

TOID thy (mas.) mare.

TOID thy (fem.) mare.

TOID his mare.

TOID her mare.

TOID our mare.

TOID your (mas.) mare.

TOID their (mas.) mare.

TOID their (fem.) mare.

ולרת (fem.) law.

construct חיוה the law of.

'חיוה my law.

'חיוה thy (mas.) law.

'חיוה thy (fem.) law.

'חיוה his law.

'חיוה our law.

'סטי (mas.) law.

'סטי (fem.) law.

'סטי their (mas.) law.

'חיוה their (fem.) law.

VOCABULARY XX.

capital		5:	בּירָה	repentance	רְנִשׁוּבֶה
aunt			तम्भ	supplication	فننؤب
life			חיים	I have eaten	אָכַלְהִּנֵי
bride	. 1		ਵ੍ਵੰਜ	thou hast remembered	זַבורָתָּ
wound			מַכְּה	thou hast heard	ۺٛػۿؙؙؙؙ
holiness			ظُلُهُا	thou hast kept	הָשָׁבַיְרוּהָ

EXERCISE 20.

- A. Decline in the Singular, מַצְּה and מַנְּה .
- B. Translate:

עוֹלֶתְהָ 3. וְשׁוּעָתֵנּ 3. פַּלָּתוֹ 4. אַהְבְּתוֹ 5. שְּׁמִרְנָם 5. שְׁמַרְתָּ 1. אָהַתְּלָם 5. שְׁמַרְתָּם 4. אָהַ הַלָּתְּלָם 5. שְׁמַרְתָּם 5. אָה בְּלָתוֹ אָת הְוֹלֵם 5. אָבִיר אָת בּלָתִי אָת בְּצָרִתִם אָר בְּלָתִי אָת בְּצָרִתִּם אָר בְּלָתִי אָת בְּצָרִתִּי 11. אָבּלְתִּי אָת בַּצָּתִי 13. אָבִי 10.

C. 1. His greatness. 2. Thy holiness. 3. My cow. 4. Your wound. 5. Our scroll. 6. Their (f.) tabernacle. 7. Her aunt. 8. Your aunt. 4. He saw the wall of our capital. 10. God has heard your prayer. 11. The sailor went unto his ship. 12. He has seen our repentance. 13. I have kept the law of life. 14. Thou hast remembered his wickedness. 15. God is our rock in the day of our trouble. 16. Thou hast heard the voice of our supplication. 17. I have eaten the cakes.

32. Declension of a Feminine Noun.

In the Plural.

חוסום mares.

construct 11010 the mares of.

יחוֹם my mares.

לותי thy (mas.) mares.

TINIDID thy (fem.) mares.

וֹחוֹם his mares.

חומות her mares.

סומותינו our mares.

שליהוֹס your (mas.) mares.

יבוֹם your (fem.) mares.

לותי (mas.) mares.

לות' הו their (fem.) mares.

חוֹרוֹת laws.

Construct Minim the laws of.

my laws.

לותי thy (mas.) laws.

thy (fem.) laws.

his laws.

חורות her laws.

יורות'נו our laws.

שורותים your (mas.) laws.

your (fem.) laws.

חורות their (mas.) laws

their (fem.) laws.

VOCABULARY XXI.

(he) delights	•	 רָופֵץ	quickly		1 3 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	לִּעֹבִרָּת
statute	12.1		pleasant		** *** (**)	בָנִנים
_ to keep		 קישמור	(he) has	saved	465 F	הושיע

EXERCISE 21.

- A. Write out the Plural of אָרָה, מִינָה, מִצֶּה, מִינָה, מִינָה.
- B. Translate:

קבירותי 4. עולותיקם 3. שירותיקב 2. בולותיקם 1. קבימות שירותיקם 5. בבות שירותיה 5.

אָ מַבּוֹתְיוֹ 9. שָׁמַע אֱלֹהִים אֶת הְּחִבּוֹתֵיקּם 9. לֹא חָפֵץ בְּעוֹלוֹתְיוֹ 11. הוֹשִׁיעַ ה׳ אֶהְכֶּם מִבָּל צְּרוֹתִיכֶם 11. לֹא שְׁמֵר הָּעִם אֶת מִצְּוֹתִיןּה 13. מַדּוּעַ לֹא שָׁמַעְהָ אֵלַי לְשָׁמֹר אֶת חֻקּוֹתְי:

C. 1. His burnt-offerings.
2. Our ships are big.
3. Your songs are new.
4. Their prayers are holy.
5. My wounds are deep.
6. And our walls are high.
7. His statutes are pure.
8. The man gave his scrolls unto the priest.
9. The good king has kept all my statutes.
10. I have heard your songs.
11. Thy praises are pleasant unto us always.
12. And all her paths are peace.
13. He has saved us quickly from all our troubles.
14. My father delights to keep all thy laws.

33 Adjectives with Inflected Nouns.

My good horse (= my horse the good) סוּסִי הַפּוֹב.
His holy law (= his law the holy) הּוֹרָתוֹ הַקְּרוֹשָׁה.
Thy high walls הַגְּבֹהוֹת.

Note the addition of the letter 7 to the Adjective.

VOCABULARY XXII.

his brother	אָחִיּנ	our king	* *	בּגלִנֵנרּ הַלְנֵברּ
my son	בְּכִי	dreaded		כורָא
before (i.e. to the face of)	לפני	thy name		न्यू

EXERCISE 22.

A. Translate:

קאָנְהוֹ הַשְּׁחוֹנְהוֹ 2. הּוֹדִי הַנְּקְר 3. בְּיּנְהוֹ הַשְּׁחוֹנְהוֹ 2. הְבְּהוֹתוֹ 1. בְּבְּהוֹתוֹ 6. בְּבְּהוֹתוֹ 5. שִּׁירֵנוּ הַנְּעִימִים 6. הוֹמוֹתֵינוּ הַבְּּבְּהוֹל 4. קבּנִי מַלְכֵּנוּ הָחָדָשׁ 8. בְּנִי הַנְּמוֹן 9. אָחִיוּ הַנְּדוֹל 10. שְׁמְהַ הַנִּי תַנְּדוֹל 11. בְּנִי הַנְּרוֹל בְּנִי הַנְּדוֹל 11. בְּנִי הַנְּרוֹל בִּרוֹל בְּנִי הַנְּרוֹל בְּנִי הַבְּרוֹל בְּנִי הַנְּרִל בְּנִי הַבְּרוֹל בְּנִי הַבְּנִילִים בְּנִי הַבְּנִילִים בְּנִי הַבְּנִילִים בְּנִי הַבְּנִילִים בְּנִי הַבְּנִילִים בְּנִי הַבְּנִילִים בּנִי הַבְּנִילִים בּנִי הַבְּנִילִים בּנִי הַבְּנִילִים בּנִי הַבְּנִילִים בּנִי הַבְּנִילִים בּנִי הַבְּנִים בּנִים בְּבִּנִים בּים בּנִים בּינִים בּנִים בּנִים בּנִים בּנִים בּנִים בּנִים בּנִים בּנִים בּנִים בּינִים בּנִים בּנִים בּנִים בּנִים בּנִים בּינִים בּנִים בּנִים בּנִים בּנִים בּינִים בְּינִים בּינִים בּינִים בּינִים בְּינִים בּינִים בְּינִים בּינִים בּינִים בּינִים בּינִים בּינִים בּינִים בּינִים בּינִים בּינִים בְּינִים בּינִים בְּיים בְּינִים בּינִים בּינִים בְּינִים בּינִים בּינִים בּינִים בּ

B. 1. My good father.
2. Our great trouble.
3. His small scroll.
4. Her good aunt.
5. His little brother.
6. Before my good son.
7. The man has taken the book from my son.
8. Our holy prophet.
9. She is their good queen.
10. Where is our great king?
11. His poor brother quickly took the silver from him.

34.

The אָנְשׁ and דְּנָשׁ.

- (A.) אוָשׁ (-) Shevo (Sheva). There are two kinds of אוָשׁיּ
 - 1. The silent or quiescent אָשָׁי, which has no sound, as in 'עָּרָכּ' (yig-dal).
 - 2. The sounding or moveable *\tilde{\mu}, as in in in (shemo). See p. 94, B.
 - (B.) Compound אוָשׁ (composed of a שִׁיִא and a short vowel).
 - ਨਿਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਸ਼ੁਯੂਨ੍ਹ;
 - י מַשַּׁף סֶגוֹל 🚽 .2.
 - אַמָף קָמֶץ .3

(C.) דְּגֶּשׁ Dogesh (Dagesh). This is a dot placed in a letter. It can appear in all letters, except אה הער אר.

There are two kinds of Dogesh, viz :-

- 1. Weak Dogesh, that modifies the sound of the letter, and occurs only in the six letters בּוֹלֶרְבֹּלִ
- 2. Strong Dogesh, that indicates that the sound of the letter is to be doubled, and occurs in all letters, except אהרער. It often compensates for the omission of a preceding letter. Example:

 ייָקטל instead of יִיָּקטל The Dogesh in the p compensates for the omitted 1.
- (D.) מַפִּיק. A dot placed in a ה at the end of a word is called מָבִּיק, as in הוֹכָה her horse.
- (E.) מַקּף. A short line joining two words is called a מָקּף. Example:-אָרִיץ-י
- (F.) אֶּטֶּל. A vertical line placed next to a vowel is called אָלָה: and if the next letter has a אִשְּׁי, that אִשְׁי is a sounding אָשָׁי. Example:—קֹמֶלְה (ko-te-lo; not kot-lo).

Uses of the letter 7.

In addition to its use as the Article, and as the sign of the Feminine of the Noun and Adjective, the letter \sqcap has the following meanings:—

- (A) In front of a word it sometimes introduces a question, and has the vowel Example:—is it not? This is called the Interrogative 7.
- (B.) הן is sometimes added to the end of a Noun to point out the direction towards a place. Examples:—מַצְרִיכָּה towards Egypt; הן towards Hebron; הן towards the house; הן towards the earth. This is called the Local ה

36.

Verbs.

Perfect (or Past) Tense.

Singular

3rd mas. אַכָּת he kept.* בּתַב he wrote.
3rd fem. אַכָּת she kept. אַבר she wrote.

Examples:—The man wrote בָּתַב הָאִישׁ; the woman wrote בְּתְב הָאִשָּׁה; בּתְבָּה הָאִשָּׁה;

Rules:—1. The Verb agrees in gender and number with its subject, and is placed before its subject.

^{*} Also translated he has kept, or he had kept or he was keeping.

- 2. The forms of the Verb are to be learnt beginning from the 3rd person.
- 3. The root of the Verb is in the form of the 3rd person masculine singular (as אַבָּחב he kept; בּחב he wrote) and always consists of three letters.
- 4. To the *root*, letters are added to indicate the Pronouns, except for *he*, which requires no additional letter.

VOCABULARY XXIII.

after	אַחרי	(he) hid	מָמֵן
my mother	אמי	(he) tore	אַרַף
box	אָרוֹן	(he) put on	לָבַשׁ
door	בּלֶת	(he) learned	לָמֵד
vinegar	הֹמֶץ	(he) sold	₽
sword	חֶרֶב י	(he) reigned	द्यंद्रीह
Isaac	יִּצְחָק	(he) ruled	<i>څېشر</i>
pen .	עמ	(he) closed	קנר
Rachel	רֿדול	(he) opened	פֿרַע
Ruth	רוּרג	(he) reaped	לַנְצַר
Sheba	אָבָא	(he) drew near	לְרַב
VERBS.		(he) pursued	קדַק
(he) trusted	ह्या	(he) broke	ಗ್ರಾಹ್ಲ
(he) stole	ַּנְכַב	(he) drew	ِ אָטַלַף
(he) dipped	מָבַל	(he) judged	ಧಾರ್ಥೆ,
	**		

EXERCISE 23.

(On the 3rd Person Singular of the Perfect Kal)

A. Translate:

 רות אֶת הַפֶּעָה בַּהֹטֶץ 6. בְּנָבָה רָהֵל אֶת הָאֶלִילִים 7. בְּטְהָה אִמִּי אֶת הָעֶּלִה פִּיְדִי הַאַּלְבָּה הַבָּעָה הַבָּעָה הַבָּעָה הַבָּעָה הַבָּעָה הַבָּעָה הַבָּעָה הַבָּעָה הַבְּעָה הַבָּעָה הַבָּעָה הַבָּעָה הַבָּעָה הַבָּעָה הַבָּעָה הַבָּעָה הַבָּעָה הַבְּעָה הַבּעָה הַבָּעָה הַבּעָה בְּיִבְּה רָהֵל אֶת הָבָּעָה הָבַעָּה הָבּעָה אָת הַפּוֹם:

B. 1. She has put on her dress.
2. The Queen of Sheba has ruled over the land.
3. She has hidden the box in the earth.
4. The girl has reaped the field.
5. The woman has drawn near.
6. My mother has closed the door.
7. My friend has sold his horse.
8. His daughter * has remembered my law.
9. Our good queen has reigned over this land.
10. My father has written a scroll.
11. My mother has sold her ass unto the man.
12. The bear has torn the sheep.
13. Isaac has not opened the door.
14. Rachel has written a letter unto her father.

37. Forms of Pronouns added to the Root.

In the Perfect.

(The three ooo are any three root letters.)

Singular.		Plural.				
She has	7 0 0 0	They (com.) have	1 000			
Thou (mas.) hast	ħ ° ° °	You (mas.) have	֝֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓			
Thou (fem.) hast	M 0.0 0	You (fem.) have	֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓			
$I\left(\mathrm{com.} ight)$ have	יָּף יְּיִּ תִּי	We (com.) have	֓֞֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓			

Forms of the Simple Active Conjugation, called the Kal.*

Singular.

אַמְר.

אַמְרָ he has kept.

אַמְרְ she has kept.

אַמְרְ thou (m.) hast kept.

אַמְרְ thou (f.) hast kept.

אַמְרְ I have kept.

Plural.

לאָמר they have kept.

עמר (m.) have kept.

you (f.) have kept.

we have kept.

Singular.

he has bound.

she has bound.

לישר thou (m.) hast bound.

לשׁרָת thou (f.) hast bound.

ו קשׁרְתֹּנִי I have bound.

Plural.

לשרף they have bound.

you (m.) have bound.

יסיבר you (f.) have bound.

ישרנו we have bound.

Examples of sentences: The sons of Jacob sold Joseph קַבְרוּ זְבַרְתִּי אֶת קוֹלוֹ; I remembered his voice זְבַרְתִּי אֶת קוֹלוֹן.

VOCABULARY XXIV.

(he) dreamed	ן בֿעַכ	(he) forgot	װֶכַה
(he) left	עַזַב	(he) poured out	ישָׁפַּדָּ
(he) laughed	ਬ੍ਰਾਨ	Hebron	מַבְרוֹן
(he) trembled	רָבֵז	why?	(or לָמָּה (מַדּוּעַ
(he) lay down	בַב שֶׁ לַ	faint	គរៈង្

^{*} For explanation of this term, see § 61, p. 79.

EXERCISE 24:

(On the Singular forms of the Perfect Kal.)

A. Translate:

B. 1. I have poured out the water upon the earth. 2. Thou, my son, hast not remembered all my commandments.

3. Thou, my daughter (), hast reaped all the field.

4. Why hast thou forgotten the law that I wrote for thee? 5. Thou hast written this letter. 6. Thou (f.) hast left the sheep in the field. 7. I have sent this girl unto thee. 8. Why hast thou sent this man from thee, towards Hebron? 9. My mother has taken the sheep from the field. 10. Sarah, why hast thou hidden this thing from me? 11. I heard the voice of the girl in the house. 12. Why hast thou not eaten the bread that I sent unto thee?

VOCABULARY XXV.

thy father		भ्रद्ध	(he) knew		יָדַע
his father		אָביו	(he) captured	× '-	לָכַד
her mother		ਸ਼ਕ੍ਰਾਜ	girls	V 1 - 1	ַנְעָרוֹת
garden		בַּן	servants (const.	(עַבִּדֵּי	הַבִּרִם
(he) sought		ָּרַ ש	grave		מֶבֶּר
force	40	٠٠ باززت	(he) buried	·	קבַר

EXERCISE 25.

(On the Plural forms of the Perfect Kal.)

A. Translate:

ב מַהְּנִע מְּלְרָה מָת תּוֹרָתִי . 2 מַהְּנַע רְדָפְּתָם מִּחָבִי הְאִישׁ הַהְּישׁ בְּלֶבְר אָבִיו לֹא שְׁמַעְּתֶם לְּלְוֹל אָבִיו . 4 שְׁפְטּי אָת הָעָם בְּצָּדְק 5. מְבְּרִי עַבְּבִי הַמֶּלֶה אָת הַשְּׁדֶח בִּיוֹם הַהוּא 6. מְבְּרִי הַמֶּלֶה אָת הַשְּׁדֶח בִּיוֹם הַחּוּא 7. סְבִרְנוּ אָת הַשְּּלֶח בִּיוֹם הָלְי עִּיר הָבְּרִי הָּנִוֹ אָת הַבְּלְית אָל עִיר הָבְּרוֹן אָר עָבְרִי הָּנְי אָר הַמָּלֶה פַּרְעה וְנֵם אֶל מִצְּוֹתְיוֹ לֹא שְׁמַעְנוּ לֹא שְׁמַעְנוּ 10. לְמָּח לֹא לָבְרָה אָבִיוֹ לֹא שְׁמַעְנוּ 11.

- B. 1. You have captured this city by force. 2. We have sent many letters unto the king Ahab. 3. They have sold their idols unto the priests. 4. The priests have left the sanctuary. 5. The servants wrote these letters unto me. 6. Our friends have sought us all the day. 7. You (f.) have not closed the door of the garden. 8. The girls have eaten the cakes. 9. Your uncles have poured the water upon the ground. 10. The warriors have burnt the city. 11. We have buried the slave. 12. Why have you not buried her in the grave of her mother? 13. The warriors of the king of Egypt have captured the walls of the city. 14. We have trusted in the God of Israel continually. 15. I am Joseph, you have sold me to Egypt. 16. Her mother went to Hebron.
- C. Write out all the Perfect Kal of שָׁרַף, חְלַבִשׁ, and דָּרִשׁ, with the translation of each form.

38.

Vav (1) Conversive.

If a is placed in front of a form in the Perfect, the meaning is changed into that of the Future. This is called the "I Conversive."

Examples: אָטָל he kept; מישָבור and he will keep.

[If the verb begins with a], D or D, the takes the form 1.

Example: מָלֶכָן and he will sell.

If the first letter of the word has a Shevo (as in the forms with you), the 1 becomes 1.

Example: וֹקְשׁׁרְתָּם and you will bind.]

VOCABULARY XXVI.

ram	אַיל	Canaan	*1	בֿכֿתֿו
anger	ฦผ	doorpost		בְזוּנְדוֹ
because	על אַשֶּׁר	(he) planted		בָּמַע
cloak	(pl. בֶּנֶד (בְּנָדִים	thou hast done	0	בָּשִׁירָג
corn	דָּבָן	sack	•	يغر
(he) clave	דַבַק	(he) rejoiced		ಭ್ರಭ
blood	⊐ন্	(he) was quiet	30	שָׁרַ מ
arrow	(pl. הַנְּצִים (pl.	our midst		הגוֹכֵנוּ
(he) slept	רָשַׁן	oven		הַנפּרר

EXERCISE 26.

(On the Conversive with the Perfect.)

A. Translate:

וְשְׁמְרֵהּ בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אָת הַשְּׁצִּה 2. וְלֶּקְחוּ אָת הַשְּׁבִּרְהָם 1.5 וְשְׁמִעְהַ בְּקוֹלוֹ 5. וְשְׁמִעְהַ בְּקוֹלוֹ 3. וְשְׁמֵעְהַ בְּקוֹלוֹ 3. אַנֶּהָ

- B. 1. And he shall say.2. And she will take.3. And I shall remember.4. And you shall forget.5. And we shall learn.6. And thou shalt cleave unto the law.
- C. 1. And thou shalt bind them for a sign upon the doorposts of the house. 2. And the priest shall draw near unto the ram. 3. And thou shalt hide the cup in the sack.

 4. And the girl will say unto the woman, Who art thou?

 5. And you shall take the book from the house and you shall burn it. 6. And they will take the bread from the oven and they will eat it. 7. And the warriors of Syria will capture all the walls of this city. 8. And I shall say unto you on that day, Why have you not drawn near unto my sanctuary in holiness? 9. And I will judge you in anger because you have forgotten my holy law. 10. And you will cleave unto the law of truth which God has planted in our midst. 11. And thou (f.) shalt sell the oil and thou shalt gather all the silver into

the house. 12. And the children of Israel shall keep my-laws continually.

39. Future Tense of the Verb.

All the forms in the Future require letters to be added to the *Root*, either in front or at the end, to show the Pronouns.

Singular.

3rd Person Masc. He will keep מעכור 3rd Person Fem. She will keep אוניכור 3rd Person Masc. He will bind יקשר 3rd Person Fem. She will bind

Examples: David will bind the man קשר בּוִר אָרוֹ הָאִישׁ Rachel will keep the law הַתּוֹרָה The boy will learn the law לְכֹּוֹר הַנַּעַר אֶת הַתּוֹרָה הַלְכֹּר הַנַּעַר הָנִין הַפָּבָּר The girl will learn from the book

VOCABULARY XXVII.

my wife	אשתי	rebelled בַּרַד
beast	บรู้กั	stoned
lamb	בֿבָשׁ	was angry , ካሄር
Leah	בֹאָּח	crept נְימֵשׁ
altar	מוֹבּח	danced בְרַקַד

EXERCISE 27.

(On Future 3rd Person Singular, Masculine and Feminine.)

A. Translate:

1. יְלְמֹד . 2 יְשֶׂרֹת . 3. יְקְצֹר אָת חַשְּׂרָת . 4. יִקְצֹר הָאָרֶץ . 5. יִקְשֹׁר הָאָרֶץ . 6. יִקְשֹׁר הָנְעָל הָאָרֶץ . 7. הִמְשׁל 5. יִקְשֹׁר הָוּדְ אָת הָאוֹנֵב . 6. יִקְשׁׁר הַפְּעֶלְה עַל הָאָרֶץ . 10. הִיְּלֶב ה . 8. הִלְמֹד . 9. הִקְשֹׁר הַבְּעֶרָה . 11. הִמְיֹםוֹ הָאִשְׁה אֶת הַאֶּלֶד . 12. הִיְּלֶד הַבְּעֵרָה . 13. הִשְׂרְה לָאָה אֶת הָעֶץ:

B. 1. He will hide the box. 2. He will stone the lamb.

3. The boy will learn these words from this book.

4. The girl will keep all my commandments. 5. Abraham will not be angry against Isaac. 6. Sarah will burn the letter that I wrote to her. 7. My son will not rebel against the law of the land. 8. This holy priest will sprinkle the blood upon the altar. 9. My wife will hide the child in the house. 10. She will learn all that I have written in the book for her. 11. The daughter of the king will keep the laws of the land. 12. The lion will tear the lamb.

40. Forms of Pronouns added to the Root.

In the Future of the Kal Conjugation.

Singular.		Plural.	
He will	0004	They (mas.) will	40004
She will	۰٬۰۵	They (fem.) will	ת ^{ייי} נה
Thou (mas.) wilt	نز زر	You (mas.) will	لا ، ، ، ا
Thou (fem.) wilt	٠, ٥, ٥, ١	You (fem.) will	ַתָּ יְּיִּי יְנָה
I (com.) shall	000%	We (com.) shall	° ° ° 5

Singular.

אם אים he will keep.

she will keep.

לשמה thou (m.) wilt keep.

לשְׁמְרֵר thou (f.) wilt keep.

אישמר I shall keep.

Plural.

לשמרן they (m.) will keep.

לשמר (f.) will keep.

אישמרן you (m.) will keep.

you (f.) will keep.

שמר we shall keep.

Singular.

'he will bind.

she will bind.

לקשר thou (m.) wilt bind.

thou (f.) wilt bind.

ו אָקשׁר I shall bind.

Plural.

לקשרו they (m.) will bind.

they (f.) will bind.

ישרו you (m.) will bind.

you (f.) will bind.

ער we shall bind.

Examples of sentences with Future forms, in the Plural:

The boys will learn יְלְמֵרוּ הַנְּעָרִים; the girls will learn הַלְּמֹרְנָה (fem.); we shall rule over the earth הַנְּעָרוֹת

VOCABULARY XXVIII.

if ·	DX.	deceit	ָמִרמָה
I shall be	אָהָנֶה	when?	מָתֵיי
men (plural of שיא)	אַנְשִׁים	I have given	ָּבָּ <u>הַ</u> יּנִינִי
sprinkled	זַרַרן	women (plural of	ַ כָשִׁים (אִשְּׁ
wheat	המִים	harvest	לָוֹצִיר
scales	מאונים	weighed	שָׁקַל

EXERCISE 28.

(On all Future forms.)

A. Translate:

לבותי לם לפלף על האקר האקרו לכם לפלף אשר השמרה את הלותי לה הלה האלים האקרו האלים האקרו האלים את האלים את השמרה את הפקר את הפקר האלים את השמרה את השקלה את הפקר במאזנים האלים לעולי את השקלה את השלים את השלים את השקלה לקולי את השקלה האת השלה האת השקלה האת השלה האת השקלה האת השלה האת השלח המודה האת השלה האת השלה האת המודה האת השלה האת השלה האת השלה האת השלה האת השלה האת המודה האת השלה האת השלה האת השלה האת המודה האת השלה האת השלה האת השלה האת השלה האת השלה האת השלה האת המודה האת השלה האת המודה האת השלה האת המודה המודה האת המודה המודה המודה האת המודה המו

B. 1. The warriors of the king will burn the city. 2. We shall reap the field. 3. The women will rule over the children. 4. You will learn all that I have written unto you. 5. Thou (m.) wilt reign over the trees as a king.
6. I shall burn all the corn in the field. 7. You will sprinkle the blood upon the coat. 8. The girls will guard the house. 9. If they will keep my covenant, I shall be unto them like a father. 10. My wife, thou (f.) wilt not burn this scroll. 11. You will send these men from this place to Egypt. 12. They will stone the wicked man. 13. The wolves will tear the sheep in the cave. 14. The women will keep the laws of God.

41. Rules of Verbs with the letters ב'ג'דכ'פ'ת

Examples: From root יִּפֶּקָר: וּפָּקָר: he will visit; from root יְבֶּלֶב: וְנֶבֵּנֵב: he will steal.

(2.) If the second letter of the Root is one of the letters אָל'ִל'כֹל', this letter in the Future receives a Weak Dogesh in each form (because it follows a silent Shevo).

Examples: From root יְלְבּשׁ יִּלְבּׁר וּנְבֹר he will remember; from root יַלְבּשׁ יִלְבּשׁ he will dress; from root יְלְבּשׁ he will write.

VOCABULARY XXIX.

our fathers	(pl. of ⊃왕)	אַבוֹתֵינוּ	mourned			סָפַד
between		בֿין	any more			עוד
feast		コロ	met			ದ್ರಶಿ
reproach		חָרְפָּה	Passover			LDĐ
vineyard		ָ בֶּרֶם	visited		*	פָּקַד
my heart		ڔؙۊڔ	spread out			פֿרש
made		בַּרַת	rode	4-		בַבַ
to-morrow		خيالد	mercy			בהמלים
inheritance	•	כַּחֲלָה	rested			ۺٚؗڎؚٮۮ

EXERCISE 29.

(On Verbs with one of the letters ב'ל'ד'ל'ם as a root.)

A. Translate:

B. 1. On this day you shall rest from all work. 2. The boy will close the door. 3. The queen will judge you in mercy. 4. The men will sell the vineyard unto the king.
5. When will you remember my covenant? 6. I shall remember thy law and I shall write its (f.) statutes upon my heart. 7. And we shall bury him with honour.
8. Thou wilt not visit the wickedness of our fathers upon us. 9. The women will spread out the cloak upon the ground. 10. Thou (f.) wilt make a covenant with this good queen. 11. I will put on the garments of holiness.
12. The woman will dip the cloak in water. 13. They (m.) will sell the unleavened-bread for the feast of the Passover. 14. Judah will capture the city to-morrow. 15. We will meet you in the city of Shechem on that day.

42.

Parsing of Verbs.

- 1. Mention the part of speech.
- 2. Root and meaning.
- 3. Conjugation.
- 4. Tense.
- 5. Person.
- 6. Number.
- 7. Gender (if in a sentence, name the subject).
- 8. Translation of the word.

Examples:

	Of Per,		Of a Future.	
	ישָׁמְרָה	וְכַרְתָּם		برداهار.
1.	Verb.	1. Verb.	1.	Verb.
2.	Root שָׁמֵר to keep.	2. Root לְבֶר to remember.	2.	Root קשׁר to bind
3.	Kal Conjugation.	3. Kal Conjugation.	3.	Kal Conjugation.
4.	Perfect Tense.	4. Perfect Tense.	4.	Future Tense.
5 .	3rd Person.	5. 2nd Person.	5.	2nd Person.
6.	Singular Number.	6. Plural Number.	6.	Sing. Number.
7.	Feminine Gender.	7. Masculine Gender.	7.	Fem. Gender.
8.	She has kept.	8. You have remembered.	8.	Thou wilt bind.

If a 1 is prefixed to the Verb, state whether it is a 1 Conversive or not.

EXERCISE 30.

- 1. Write out all Future Kal of 기발구 and 키가부 with the English of each form.
- 2. Write out the Singular forms of the Perfect and Future of שָׁשָׁ, with the English of each form.
- 3. Parse : (a) אַשְּׁקְלּה (b) יִקְצְּרָה (c) תִּשְּׂרִפְּנָח (d) הָשִּׁרְהָּ (e) תּזְּרָקִר (f) הַשְּׁרְהָּ (f).
- 4. Write out Future Kal of אָרָב and אָרָם, with the English.
- 5. Write out the *Plural* forms of the Perfect and Future of and Dow, with the English of each form.
- 6. Parse : (a) אָזְפֿר (b) אָפָבוּ (c) קּהָבָח (d) אָזְפֿר (e) תִּמְפֿרְנָח (f) אָנְסְגּר (g) הָבְּחָבוּ (ק) הָבְּקרוּ (ק) הָפְּקְרוּ (ק) הַבְּקרוּ (ה)

43. Conversive with the Future.

If the letter 1 (with a Strong Dogesh in the pronoun) stands in front of a *Future* form, the meaning is changed to that of the Perfect.

Examples: ישׁכוֹר he will keep: מישׁכוֹר and he kept.

נקבר we shall bury: וָלְכָבֹר and we buried.

אסע שישו you will learn: הַלְמָרוּ and you learnt.

This is called the Conversive with the Future.

If \aleph is the pronoun, the point under the 1 becomes - (because \aleph cannot take a Dogesh).

Example: אָמֶלְדְּ I shall reign: מָמֶלְדְ and I reigned.

[Note that I with a Shevo is not I Conversive.

Example: וְשִׁלֵּלוֹר and he will keep; מוֹל and I shall learn.]

VOCABULARY XXX.

after me	אַדַרי	Moab	מוֹאָב
camel	בְּמָל (בְּמֵלִים pl.)	Macpelah	מַּבְפֵּלָה
to-day	הַיּוֹם	fruit	פֿבי
anger	זַעַם	gathered	קבַץ

EXERCISE 31.

A. Translate:

 B. 1. And they sent. 2. And they (f.) will remember. 3. And I shall reign. 4. And I reigned over them. 5. And ye shall judge the people. 6. And the king judged the 7. And the men will pursue after the enemy to-day. 8. And thou hast pursued after me with hatred. 9. And we have sold the house unto the stranger. 10. And the women will sell the garden. 11. And I sold the vineyard unto Solomon. 12. And she will pour out the water. 13. And the woman closed the door. 14. And the sons of Jacob heard the voice of Joseph. 15. And thou hast visited all his evil upon his head. 16. And you (f.) shall write a letter to-day unto the king, and he will judge you (f.) in mercy. 17. And I closed the door quickly. 18. And the people made (pl.) a covenant with Moses on that day. 19. And he will make a covenant of peace with us. 20. And the children of Jacob buried him in the cave of Macpelah in the land of Canaan.

44. Present Tense (of the Kal).

Participle.

Forms:		
000	Mas. Sing.	אין שׁוְבֵּר ke

0 0 0 	Mas. Sing.	שוֹמֵר ke	eping.	י בוְתֵבּ	criting.
7000)	(שוֹמְרָה	8 0	(בותְבָה	
n °°°°	Fem. Sing.	$\begin{pmatrix} or \\ w \end{pmatrix}$ שוֹמֶרָת $\begin{pmatrix} or \\ w \end{pmatrix}$	` 27	$\left\langle e$ וֹתֶבֶּת $\left\langle e$	"
D, 000	Mas. Plur.	שומְרִים	"	כּוֹתְבִים	,,
יי ° יי וֹת	Fem. Plur.	שומרות	"	כּוֹתְבוֹת	,,

With Nouns:

N.B.—The Relative Pronoun אָשֶׁר is not used with Participles. Instead, the Article is added. Examples: הַשׁׁוֹמֵר who keeps; הַלּוֹמֶר who learns.

45.

Present Tense.

With Pronouns.

Singular.

Plural.

We are writing (write) אֲנַחְנוּ כּוֹתְבִים Mas.

" " " " אַנְחְנוּ כּוֹתְבוֹת Fem.

You are writing (write) אַתֶּן כּוֹתְבִים Fem.

They are writing (write) אַתָּן כּוֹתְבִים Mas.

They are writing (write) בוֹ בּוֹתְבִים Fem.

Fem.

46.

With Participles, not is translated by אין דור שומר אַת הַתוֹרָה. Examples שין דור שומר אָת הַתוֹרָה.

With Pronouns, און has the following forms:

I am not	- אֵיכֶנִי	We are not	אֵינֶנוּ
Thou art not	אינך Mas.	You are not	איוְכֶם Mas.
Thou art not	אינד Fem.	You are not	אינכֶן Fem.
He is not	אֵינֶנּוּ	They are not	אינָם Mas.
She is not	אֵינֶנְה	They are not	אינן Fem.

I am not passing over the Jordan אֵינֶנְּי עוֹבֵר אֶת הַיִּרְהֵן.
Thou art not eating bread אֵינָם אוֹבֵל לֶחֶם.
They are not going אֵינָם הוֹלְכִים.

VOCABULARY XXXI.

our father	אָבִינוּ	dwelt בשׁיָ
chose	בָּחַר	his heart לבּוֹ
without	בְּלִי	death בֶּוֶרת
observed	רָזגַג	passed (or disobeyed) עָבַר
trembling	<u>הַרָּרָה</u>	gate (pl. שַׁעַר (שְׁעָרִים)
goodness	מוב	captain of the army אַבָּאָרָ

EXERCISE 32.

(On the Present Tense.)

A. Translate:

עַפּּי אָלָכִי הוֹלָהַ בְּּלֶכָה אַלְי הִיּוֹם . 3 מוֹשֵׁל יוֹטֵף על אָנָשְׁ מַבְּיִם . 3 הוֹנְגִים בָּנִי יִשְּׂרָאֵל אָת הַג הַפָּּסָח . 4 הְאַנְשִׁים מַצְרָיִם . 3 הוֹנְגִים בָּנִי יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת הַג הַפָּסָח . 4 הְאַנְשִׁים פּוֹתְהִים אָת שַׁעֵּר הַשְּׁרָאַל אֶת הַג הַפָּסָח . 4 הְאָנְשִׁים פּוֹתְהָים אָת הַפְּלְבִים אָל הַפְּּלְבִּי אָלִיוֹ . 3 הִיא נוֹהֶבֶּע לִּי הַפְּּלְהִים אָל הַפְּּלְבִים אָל הַפְּּלְבִים אָל הַפְּּלְבִים אָל הַפְּלְבִי אָלִילִים . 13 אֵינָם שׁוֹמְרִים אָת הַפְּּלָה בָּלִית בָּלְה בָּלִי הַנְּלָה בָּלִי הַלְּכִים אָל הַפְּּהָר אָל הַנְּבִי אָלִילִים . 13 אֵינָם שׁוֹמְרִים אָת הַוֹּלְבִים אָל הַפְּּהָר הַאָּלילִים . 13 אֵינָם שׁוֹמְרִים אָת הַנְּבִים אָת הַּנְּבִים בָּלִילְה בְּלִילְה בְּלִי הַנְּלָה בָּלְי הַנְּבְים אָת הַנְּבִים אָת הַבְּלְה בְּלִילְם . 13. אַהָּה הִילְבָּת אָלִייִם . 13 מַבּוּע הַבְּרָה בָּנִי הְיִבְּים הַּבְּיִים אָת הִוֹבְּר בְּיִבְים הַבְּיִים הַּבְּיִים הַּבְּיִים אָת הִפְּיִבְּה בְּיִרְה אָת הַוֹּבְים אָת הַבְּיבִים אָת הַבְּירְה אָת הַבְּיבִים הָּלְבְּים הָּבְּיִים הַבְּיבְים אָת הַבְּיבְים בָּלִילְים . 13 מִבּוּנִים הָּעָבְים אָת הַבְּיבְים הָּבְּילְה בְּיִים בְּיִבְים הַבְּיבְּים הָּבְּיבְים הָּבְּיבְים הָּבְּיבְים הָּבְּיבְים הָּבְּיבְּים הָּבְּיבְים הַבְּיִים בְּיבְּים הַבְּיבְים הַבְּיבְים הַבְּיבְים הַבְּיבְים הָּבְּיבְים הַבְּיבְים הַבְּיבְים הָּבְּיבְים הִיבְּבְּים הָּבְּיבְים הָּבְּיבְים הַבְּיבְים הַבְּיבְים הָּבְּיבְים הָּבְּיים הָּבְּיבְּים הְּבִּים הָּבְּיבְים הָּבְּיבְים הָּבְּים הָּבְּיבְים הָּבְּיבְים בְּבִּייִים הַבְּיבְּים הַיִּבְּיבְים בְּיבְיוֹים בְּיבְּים בְּיבּים בְּבִיבְים הַבְּיבְים הַבְּיבְים הַּבְּיבְים הַבְּיבְים הָּבְּיבְים הָּבְּים הְיִבְּים הַבְּיבְים הַבְּבְּים הַבְּיבְים הְיִבְּים הָּבְּיבְיים הְּבְּיבְים הְיִבְּבְים הְיבִּבְים הְּבִּיבְיים הְיבִּים הְיבִּים הְיבְּים הְיבִּים הְּבִּים הְיבִּיבְים הְיבִּבְים הְיבִּים הְיבִּים הְיבִּים הְיבְּיִבְּים הְּיבְּיִבְייִים הְיבִּים הְיבִּים הְיבִּים הְיבִּיבְּים הְיבִּיבְים הְיבִים הְּבִּיבְים הְיבִּבְּים הְיבִּבְים הְיבִּים הְיבְּים הְיבִּיבְּים הְיבִּים הְיבִּיבְּים הְיבִּיבְּים הְיבְ

B. 1. The man is pursuing after the enemy. 2. We give praise unto God for his goodness. 3. This woman is guarding her son from evil. 4. She is ruling over us 5. You do not judge us with mercy. 6. I say unto you, Ye are righteous. 7. David loves Jonathan with all his heart. 8. The women hear the voice of the child. 9. They are always writing letters unto me. 10. We eat unleavened-cakes on the feast of the Passover. 11. Why do you not rejoice to-day? 12. The boy is

eating honey and the girl is eating apples. 13. The men are breaking the door of the house. 14. I am not going unto that place to-day. 15. We are not selling the vineyard that our father gave to us. 16. He does not seek our peace for he is an enemy to us. 17. The men do not remember the name of the stranger who dwelt in the house. 18. Behold, I give unto you the life, and the death, and you shall choose the life.

- 1. Write out Present Tense of הקר with the Pronouns.
- 3. ,, ,, ,, ,, , అంట్లో with the word *not* added to the Pronouns.

47. Imperative (of the Kal).*

To express a command, the *Imperative* is used. The forms of the Imperative are taken from the four *Future* 2nd Person forms, with the prefix \triangleright removed.

Sing. שׁמֹר (mas.) keep thou (addressed to one man or boy).

ישׁמִר (fem.) keep thou (" " woman or girl).

Plu. אַמְרְנָה (mas.) keep ye (" to more than one man or boy).

הוא (fem.) keep ye (" to more than one woman or girl).

To express a command not to do anything, use the 2nd Person form of the Future with the word , thus:

^{*} For the Infinitive, see p. 88.

Sing. אל תשמר (addressed to one man or boy.)

(fem.) do not keep (addressed to one woman or girl.)

Plu. אל תושקרו (mas.) do (ye) not keep (addressed to more than one man or boy.)
אל תושבורנה (fem.) do (ye) not keep (addressed to more than one woman or girl.)

VOCABULARY XXXII.

folly	ؙۼڎٛۮؚٮ	thy heart	ذِٰڎؚڂؚڮ
our brother	אָדויכר	present	څږت
daughters of ne of ne	יברות (Sinai	خرڈر
of firedistroin)	sins (pl. of שַשַׁשָּׁ)	פָּשָׁעִים
kindness	מָטֶר	the gates of	שַׁעַרִי

EXERCISE 33.

A. Translate:

1. סְגֹר אֶת הַשָּּלֶת 2. רְדְפּרּ אַחֲבֵי הָאוֹנֵב 3. בּנוֹת יְחִיּדְה אֵל הִּקְצִּפְנָה על הַפַּלְּכָּח 4. דּוֹדִי כְּהְבוּ לוֹ מִכְּחָב 5. זְכְרוּ אֶל הִוְצִיפְנָה על הַפַּלְכָּח לְּבָבְכֶם אָל הִים בְּּבָל לְבַבְכֶם אֶל הִים בְּּבֶל לְבַבְכֶם אֶל הִים בְּּבְל לְבַבְכֶם אֶל הִים בְּּבֶל לְבַבְכֶם אֶל הִים בְּּבֶל לְבַבְכֶם אֶל הִים בְּּבֶל לְבַבְכֶם אָת הָאֵלהִים בְּּבֶל לְבַבְכֶם 10. אַל הִשְּׁפָּלי 10. בְּיִשׁנִי הוּא:

B. 1. My daughter, remember the law of Moses.
2. O children of Israel, keep the commandments of your king.
3. My son, do not mourn this evil man.
4. Do not forget, O my sons, my law.
5. Open ye unto me the gates of righteousness.
6. O women, learn justice and kindness.
7. My wife, do not burn that book.
8. O King David, reign over us in mercy.
9. My daughters, do not seek after folly.
10. Sarah, do not close the door.

C. Write out the Imperative of אָלְבְּדּל and שֵׁבֶּל and שִׁבֶּר, (b) אָכְרִי, (c) אָבָר, (d) שְׁפַּע.

48.

Niphal.

The Simple Passive forms of the Verb are called the Niphal Conjugation.

The pronominal suffixes are the same as in the Kal (Active).

Perfect Niphal (Passive).

Singular.	Singular.
He was kept	He was bound
She was kept נשֶׁמֶרֶה	She was bound בקשר
Thou (mas.) wast kept ושׁמַרְרָ	Thou (mas.) wast bound בַּקשַׁרָהַ
Thou (fem.) wast kept אַנְישָׁבוּר	Thou (fem.) wast bound בקשרת
I was kept	I was bound
Plural.	Plural.
They were kept	They were bound
You (mas.) were kept נשָׁמִרְהָ	You (m.) were bound בקשרה
You (fem.) were kept נשׁמרה.	You (f.) were bound נְקְשֵׁרְהָּלֶן
We were kept נשברנו	We were bound נקשרנו

- (1.) Notice the addition of the I to shew the Niphal forms.
- (2.) The law of Conversive applies in all Perfect forms of the Verb.

Example in the Niphal: ונשכור and he will be kept.

The verbs with the letters of \(\Delta'\Delt

Thus, Perfect Niphal of נְוְכָּרָה ,נְוְכַּר is נְוְכָּרָה ,נְוְכָּר etc.
, " " " יְּשָׁפֵּט is שָׁפַּט , etc.
, " " , בֹּתְבָּה ,נָכְתְּבָה ,נַכְתְּבָה ,נַכְתְּבָה ,נַכְתְּבָה ,נַכְתְּבָה ,נַכְתְּבָה ,נַכְתְּב .

49. Future Niphal (Passive).

(The pronominal affixes are the same as in the Kal).

Singular.	Singular.
He will be kept	He will be bound
She will be kept	She will be bound הלקשר
Thou (m.) wilt be kept אַמֶּר	Thou (m.) wilt be bound הקשר
Thou (f.) wilt be kept אין הייין אין די	Thou (f.) wilt be bound יוֹק שׁר
I shall be kept אַשָּׁמֶר	I shall be bound
Plural.	Plural.
They (m.) will be kept אַבְרוֹי	They (m.) will be bound קשרו
They (f.) will be kept הַשְּׁמֵרְנָה	They (f.) will be bound הַלְשֵּׁרְבָּ
You (m.) will be kept אינורוי	You (m.) will be bound ולקשרו
You (f.) will be kept אָמֶרְלָּה	You (f.) will be bound קשר בר
We shall be kept	We shall be bound

- (1.) The I which is the characteristic sign of the Niphal is omitted in the Future, and, in its place, a Strong Dogesh is placed in the *first root-letter*.
- (2.) The law of \ Conversive applies in all Future forms of the Verb.

Examples in the Niphal: ישָׁבֶר he will be kept; מוֹ and he will be kept; מוֹ and he will be kept.

VOCABULARY XXXIII.

Levite		בוי	tablet	((pl. לוּחוֹת	ַלוּת (
innocent	. 8.	בָקִי	storm			סְעָרָה
Jerusalem		יְרוּשֶׁלַיִם	counted			מַפַריי

EXERCISE 34.

(Niphal: Perfect and Future.)

A. Translate:

- B. Parse : (a) נְּלְּבֶּרָנּוּ (b) אָנְיִשְׁבְּוּן (c) נְלְבָּרָנּוּ (d) הָּקָבְּרוּ (e) רָכְּתְּבְּרוּ (f) וְנִשְּׁבְרוּ (f), (g) נְלִשְׁבָעוּ (f).
- C. (1.) Write out Niphal Perfect of בָּל and מָבֶר, with the English of each form.
 - (2.) Write out Kal and Niphal Future of אָבֶּר, with the English of each form.

broken dish.

D. 1. He will be judged. 2. We shall be sold for slaves. 3. She will be buried. 4. You (f) will be remembered. 5. They will be counted. 6. The cities will be captured. 7. His voice will be heard. 8. We have been judged in mercy. 9. I have been heard. 10. You (f) have been remembered. 11. The kings were buried in Jerusalem. 12. The vessels were broken. 13. The prophets will be sought. 14. I was robbed. 15. The ships were sold unto the enemy. 16. The ox will be stoned. 17. My voice was heard in the night. 18. The law of God was written upon the tablets which Moses broke. 19. We shall be hidden in the cave. 20. The ships were broken in the great storm.

50.	Imperative (Niphal).			
		Negatively.		
M. Sing. הִשָּׁמֵר	be thou kept.	אל תשטר do not be kept.		
F. " השַּׁמְרי	be thou kept.	אל הישָּׁכְרי do not be kept (f.)		
M. Plural השָׁמָרוּ	be ye kept.	אל תישֶּקרו do ye not be kept.		
		אַל הּשָּׁמַרְנָה do ye not be kept (f.)		
51.	Participle	(Niphal).		
M. Sing. נִשְׁבֶּר (/	having been) ke	pt. נֹכְתָּבֹ (having been) written.		
ן נשְׁמָרָה		וְנְכְתָּכֶה		
F. " נִשְׁמֶּרֶת	"	" (נְרָהֶּבֶת " "		
M. Plur. נְשְׁמֶרִים	,, ,,	, נְכְהָּבִים " " " " " "		
F. " נשִׁכְרוֹת	" "	, יְכֶהָּבוֹת " " "		
Examples: בתב	מ מ מפר נו	ritten book: היורה ושהרה		

52.

There is also a second Participle of the Kal, called the *Passive* Participle Kal, that has the same meaning as the Participle of the Niphal; its forms are:

Mas. Sing. שָׁמוּר	kept.	בָּתוּב	written.
Fem. " שְׁמוֹרָה	· . "	בְּתוּבָה	,,
Mas. Plur. שמורים	"	בְתוּבִים	,,
Fem. " שְׁמוּרוֹת	"	בְּתוּבוֹת	"

The above examples may also be translated:

מַפֶּר כַּתוֹב a written book; קעָרָה שָׁבוּרָה. a broken dish.

EXERCISE 35.

(Forms of the Niphal.)

- A. 1. And they were buried.
 2. And the woman was hidden.
 3. And the cities were captured.
 4. And I shall be remembered.
 5. And you have been sold.
 6. Be ye hidden in the cave.
 7. Be ye judged, my daughters.
 8. The broken (Partic.) vessel.
 9. The captured city.
 10. The written books.
 11. Do not be ruled in wickedness, O sons of Israel.
 12. Do not be sold for slaves, my sons.
 13. Do not be hidden in the house, my son.
 14. A broken heart.
- B. (1.) Write out the Imperative Kal and Imperative Niphal of סְתַּר and וְשְׁמָן, with the English of each form.
 - (2.) Write out the Participle Niphal of つつや, with all the Pronouns.

I.

Changeable Nouns* in common use. **53**.

Singular	.]	Plural.	Singu	lar.	Plural.
Father	ΆĘ	אָבוֹת	TT	לֶב (לְבִּיִּ)	לבות
Mother	מם	אמות	$Heart igg \{ ($ בָּי $) igg \}$	בֶּבָב (לְבָּ	2·11-4 2
Man	איש	אַנְשִׁים	Work	מַעֲשֶׂה	כּוֹעַשִּׁים
Woman	אִשָּׁה	נָשִׁים	Place	בָּקוֹם	<i>בְּו</i> קוֹמוֹת
Brother	ПŔ	אַחִים	Boy	ָנַעַר	רָעָרִים נְעָרִים
Sister	אחות	אֲקיוֹת	Girl	בָּעֲרָה	בְּעָרוֹת
Stone (f.)	אָבֶן	אָבָנִים	Soul (f.)	روط	נְפָשׁוֹת
Land (f.)	אֶרֶין	אַרָצוֹת	Book	קפָר	ספרים
Ear† (f.)	Ni	(Dual) אָוְנַיִּם	Slave	עֶבֶר	עַבְדים
Son	בון "	בְּנִים	Eye \dagger (f.)	ַעין	(Dual) עינים
Daughter	בַת	בָּנוֹת	City (f.)	עִיר	עָרִים
House	בַּיִת	בָּתִים	People	עָם	ע פים
Way	ثثك	ַרָּרָ י ם	Door, gate	פָּתַח	פתחים
Mountain	הַר -	הָרִים	Head	ראש	ראשים
Month	הוֹרָשׁ	ַרָּרָשׁים <u>ר</u> ֶּרָשׁים	Foot † (f.)	ָרֶגֶּל י	(Dual) רַגְלַיִם
Day .	יוֹם י	יָמִים	Spirit (f.)	רות	רוחות
\emph{H} and \dagger (f.)	יָד	(Dual) יַרִים	${m F}ield$	שָׂנֶרה	שָׂרות
Sea .	יָם	יפוים	Prince	שַׂר	שָׂרִים
Child	٬څه	יָלָדִים יְלָדִים	Tribe	ישבט	שְׁבָמִים
Priest	כהן	להנים	Judge	שופם	שוֹפְטִים
Dog	בֶּלֶב	ַבְּלָבִים <u>בְּלְבִים</u>	Ox	שור	ישְׁוָרִים
Vessel	ڎڂۥ	בלים	Year '	نڥנָר	שָׁנִים שָׁ
King	څرک	בְ <i>וּ</i> לְבִים	Gate	שַׁצַר	שְעָרִים

^{*} All these nouns change their vowels when declined.
† Parts of the body are in the Feminine, except head, heart and mouth (...).

II.

54. Verbs in common use. (In 3rd Pers. Mas. Sing. Forms).

Perfect.	Future.	Future with Conversive
he ate.	יאכל he will eat.* -	מיאכל and he ate.*
אְלֵר he said.	יאׁכַּוֹר he will say.	מת מולי (וַיּאֹמֶר) בייּאמַר) and he
(Root בוֹא) he came.	he will come.	said. and he came.
he wept.	יְבְכֶּה he will weep.	מיבן and he wept.
he built.	יבְנָה he will build.	מיבֶן and he built.
אָבָרָא he created.	יבְרָא he will create.	מִיבְרָא and he created.
קבר (Root בֵּרֶבְּ he blessed.	יָבֶרֶךְ he will bless.	וְיְבָרֶךְ and he blessed.
הבר he spoke.	ירבר he will speak.	מיְרַבֵּר and he spoke.
הבר he went.	יבה he will go.	and he went.
היה he was.	יְהְיֶה he will be.	מיהי and he was.
היה he lived.	יחיֶה he will live.	מֵיְחִי and he lived.
שׁב he sat (dwelt).	ישׁב he will sit.	מושב and he sat.
he went out.	he will go out.	and he went out.
ורא he feared.	ירא he will fear.	מירא and he feared.
he went down.	he will go down	מירֶד and he went down
he took.	יפרו he will take.	מיקח and he took.
(גְּבָה Root) הּבָּה he smote.	הבה he will smite.	and he smote.
הפל he fell.	he will fall.	and he fell.

^{*} To make these forms Fem. change the 'into a F, thus: '> she will eat; 'In and she ate. Most of the above Verbs are Irregular (see § 66, p. 82).

א יִמוּת (Root מָת מוּת he died. א יִמוּת he died. א יִמוּת he gave. א יִמוּת he went up. א יִמוּת he will give. א יִמוּת he went up. א יִמוּת he will go up. א יִמוּת he went up. א יִמִּת he will stand. א יִמְלַת he made. א יִמְלַת he will make. א יִמְלַת he will make. א יִמוּת he made. א יִמוּת he will turn. א יִמוּת and he made. א יִמוּת and he turned. א יִמוּת and he turned.	sive
וְתֵן he gave. וְיִתֵּן he will give. וְיִתֵּן and he gave. וְיַתֵּן he went up. איַ יְתֵּן he will go up. וְיַעֵּלִר and he went up. איַ אַרָּה he stood. וְיַעַלִּר he will stand. וְיַעַלִּר and he stood. וְיַעַלִּר he made. וְיַעֵּשִׁ he made. וְיַעֵשׁ he turned. וְיַּבֶּע he will turn. וְיַּבֶּע and he turned.	
אַטָר he stood. יְעֵטֵר he will stand. יְעָטֵר and he stood. ויַעַט he made. יְעָשֶׁר he will make. ויַנַש and he made. אין he will turn. ויָפָן and he turned.	
אַשָּה he made. יַצְשָּה he will make. יַצְשָּה and he made. ויַטַש he turned. יִבְּיָם he will turn. ויָפָּן and he turned.	ıp.
ה א פֿנָה he turned. וֹיפָן he will turn. וֹיפָן and he turned.	
מם (Root קום (קום he will arise. ניקם and he arose.	ζ.
he arose.	
האה he saw. יראה he will see. נירא and he saw.	
רוץ (Root ירוץ) he will run. נְיָרֶץ and he ran.	
אָב (Root שָׁב) איב he will return. בְיִּשֶׁב and he returned.	ed.
שׁתְה he drank. וְיִשְׁתְ he will drink. וְיִשְׁתְ and he drank.	

55.	Numerals	S
Ï	MASCULINE FORMS.	FEMININE FORMS.
1	אַתָר - or אֶתָר	אַתַת
2	שני or שְנִים or	שָׁתֵּי or שְׁתַּיִם
.3	שׁלשָׁת or שִׁלשָׁה	ישְׁלשׁ or שָׁלשׁ
4	אַרְבָּעָת or אַרְבָּעָה	אַרְבַּע
5	הָבִשֶּׁת or הֲבִשָּׁה	רָמָשׁ or הָמֵשׁ
6	שֵׁשֶׁת or שֵׁשֶׁה	שִׁשׁ
7	שְׁבְעָת or שִּׁבְעָה	שָׁבַע or שָׁבַע
8	שְׁמֹנֵת or שְׁמֹנָה	שמנה
9	רְּוֹשְׁעָת or הִשְּׁעָה	רְשַׁע or הָשָׁע
10	אָשָׂרָת or אֲשָׂרָה	עשָׂר (

Rules.—(1.) The Numerals agree with the Noun in Gender.

- (2.) The number one always follows the Noun: One man אָשָׁה one woman אָשָׁה אָרָה.
- (3.) The other numerals are placed before the Noun: Six days (m.) שִׁשׁ נְשִׁים or שִׁשׁׁר יָבִים six women (f.) שִׁשׁ נָשִׁים.
- (4.) To express the age of a person: use \exists for a male, and \exists for a female.

He is three years old (translate, he is the son of three years) הוא בֶּן שָׁלשׁ שָׁנִים.

She is nine years old (translate, she is the daughter of nine years) הוא בת תשע שנים.

EXERCISE 36.†

(Numerals 1—10.)

A. Translate:

ע שְּׁשֶּׁח נְעָּרִים 2. שִׁבְעָּח מְלָכִים 3. עֲשָׂרָח צַּדִּיקִים 4. שְׁלְשׁ 5. מְשִׁע נְשִׁים 7. שְׁלֹשׁ 4. מְבָּרִים 8. מְשִׁרִּח מְבָּרִים 8. שְׁלִשׁ 9. מְבָּרָח מָבָּרָח מְבָּיִם 10. עֲשִׂרָח מְדָיִשִׁים 11. צִּרְבָּעָה בָנִים 12. אַרְבַּע בָּנוֹת 13. אִישׁ אָחָד בְּאָרָץ עִנִּין 11. בּיִאָרָץ מִלְשׁ אַמּוֹת:

^{*} The phrase יְמִים שִׁשָּה is also sometimes used.

[†] For Vocabulary, see at end of the book.

B. Translate:

1. נַיָּהָח הָעֶּבֶד עֲשָׂרָח סוּסִים נַיֵּגֶלְה אָל עִיר אַהָרָת . 2 שׁשָׁת הַשְּׁבִים עֲשָׂח ה׳ אָת הַשְּׁכִים נְאָרָץ הַאָרֶץ . 3 לוֹ שִׁבְעָה הָעָּרֶץ נְיִּהְר הִשְּׁרִּה הָשְּׁבִים נְיָּהָן לְהָם מַהָּנוֹת הָעָרָץ שָׁנִים נִיְּהָן לְהָם מַהָּנוֹת הָאָרָץ הַשְּׂלָה הַשְּׂלָה הָאָרָץ הַשְּׁלָה הַשְּׂלָה הָאָרָץ הַשְּׁלָה הָאָרָם אָל בְּנָה . זַיִּמְלֹה הַשְּּלֶה הָבְּעָה הָפְּרִים אֶל בְּנָה ז. זַיִּמְלֹה הַשְּּלֶה הַבְּעָה הָפְּרִין מְלַהְ שָׁבְע שָׁנִים הִוּא . 3 בְּהָבְרוֹן מְלַהְ שָׁבְע שָׁנִים הוּא . 11 נִיּאָלָה הַנְּעֹה בָּנֶר בְּן שֵׁשׁ שָׁנִים הִוּא שִׁנִים אָלֹכִי . 12 בַּת אַרְבַּע שָׁנִים הִוּא . 13. הַמְּאֹר הָאָשָׁה בָּנֶיה :

- C. 1. Two days. 2. Three years. 3. Six girls. 4. Nine vessels. 5. Eight books. 6. One law. 7. One daughter.
 8. One month. 9. Five months. 10. Seven brothers.
 11. Two sons and two daughters. 12. Ten men and six boys. 13. Three women. 14. Four years, and two months, and one day.
- D. 1. I am seven years old. 2. Sarah is five years old.
 3. David is ten years old. 4. This girl is eight years old.
 5. And the man gave four dogs unto the boy. 6. And the king built six cities. 7. And Hiram made eight gates for the city. 8. And he lived ten years in Samaria.
 9. And the woman said unto the priests, Here are seven burnt-offerings for the altar. 10. And David saw seven men in the house. 11. I have nine brothers and three sisters. 12. We have four cows. 13. And the prophet said, Where are the five men? 14. And the old king

lived six months in his house. 15. And he made eight boards for the house. 16. And he made ten curtains for the tabernacle. 17. Ten cubits was the length of the board. 18. And my father saw three boys in the house, and he said unto them, Who are you?

5 6.	Numerals—(Cont.)			
	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.		
11	אַתַר עָשָׂר	אַתַת עֶשְׂרֵה		
12	שְׁנִים עָשָׂר	שָׁתֵים עֶשְׁרֵה		
13	ישָׁלשָה עָשָׂר	الإنباط لأباده		
14	אַרבָּעָה עָשָׂר	אַרְבַּע עֶשְׂרָה		
15	חַמִשָּׁה עָשָּׁר	חַבֵּשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה		
16	שִׁשָּה עָשָׂר	שש עשרה		
17	שבעה עשר	שָׁבַע עשָׁרָה		
18	שָׁבֹוֹנֶה עֲשֵׂר	שְׁמֹנֶה עֵשְׁרֵה		
19	תשעה עשר	הְשַׁע עֶשְׂרֵה		

The following nouns remain in the Singular after all numerals above ten: אָישׁ man; מֹטָלָה day; שָׁבֶּה year; עֶּבֶּה soul; שֻׁבֶּה tribe; אַבָּה cubit; הוא hundred; אָבֶּה thousand; שֶׁבֶּה shekel.

Examples: 11 men שְׁבַע טֶשְׂרה; 17 years אֲחַר אָשִׂר, 30 cubits שִׁלְשִׁים אֲמָּה.

57.		. 0	
20	טָשְׂרִים	300	שלש מאות
21	עשָׁרִים וְאֶחָר	400	אַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת
22	עשרים ושנים	500	חַמשׁ מַאוֹת
30	ישלישים ישלישים	600	שש מאות
40	אַרְבָּעִים	700	שָׁבַע מֵאוֹת
50	חַמִשִּׁים	800	שָׁמֹנֶה מֵאוֹת
60	ישִישִים	900	הְשַׁע מֵאוֹת
70	ישְבְעִי ם	1,000	אָלֶף
80	שמנים	2,000	אַלפַיִם
•90	ָּתִשְׁעִים הִשְׁעִים	3,000	שְׁלשֶׁת אֲלְפִּים
100	מֵאָה	4,000 e	tc. אַרְבַּעַת אָלְפִּים
200	מָאתַיִם	10,000	רְבָבָה
		I	

Combination of numbers (add ו between the numbers): 126 ישָׁלשׁ מֵאוֹת וְשִׁשִׁים וּשְׁמֹנְה 368 מֵאָה וְעֶשְׂרִים וְשִׁשִׁים וּשְׁמֹנְה 368 אֶלֶף וּתְשַׁע מֵאוֹת וִשְׁלשָׁה 1903.

EXERCISE 37.

(Numerals.)

A. Translate:-

שַּׁבֶּרֵם 3. אַרָבִים לְּיְלָה פּנְּכָבִים 2. פּנְכָבִים 1. אַרָבּ 1. בּיבָבָים אָרָבְּ 1. הַּאָּרָ הַעָּים לַיְלָּה 5. הַּאָרָ הַעָּים לְיִלָּה 4. הּאָרַ הַעָּשִׁים לָעָּרָרִ אָיָשׁ 7. אַרְלֵי יִשׁ הַמְשִׁים לָּעָּרִים שָׁנָר וְשָׁבָע שָׁנִים 6. שִּבְעִים אִישׁ 7. אַרּלַי יִשׁ הַמְשִׁים

B. 1. And fourteen years they served the king. 2. And the lived twenty years in Hebron. 3. She is nineteen years old. 4. And he lived thirty-five years in that city, and he died, and he was buried there. 5. And the flood was upon the earth forty days. 6. This woman has twentyeight shekels. 7. This man is forty-one years old. 8. And the king gave two hundred shekels unto the warriors. 9. And the king sent three thousand men unto the war. 10. And Solomon reigned forty years over all Israel. 11. 365 days are in the year. 12. And he came to Haran after twelve days. 13. This house is fifty cubits high. 14. And Solomon had twelve officers over all Israel. 15. And Solomon had forty thousand stables of horses for his chariots and twelve thousand horsemen. 16. And the king blessed all the people and he returned unto Jerusalem on that day.

* = saying.

58 .	Ordinal	Number

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	M	ASCULINE.	FEMININE.
1st	ראשון	ראשונה	$6\mathrm{th}$	ישישי	שִׁשִּית
2nd	ישֵ נִי	שנית	$7 ext{th}$	שְבִיעִי	שְׁבִיעִית
3rd	ישָלִישִׁי .	שׁלִישִית	8th	שָׁמִינִי	שָׁמִינִית
$4 \mathrm{th}$	ָרְבִיעִי .	רְבִיעִית	$9\mathrm{th}$	רְשׁיעִי	הָשִׁיעִית
$5\mathrm{th}$	חָמִישִׁי	חָמִישִׁית	10th	עְשִירִי	עֲשִׂירִית

Examples of use of Ordinal Numbers (like Adjectives):
- The first day הַיִּיוֹם הָרְאשׁוֹן; the third year הַשְּׁלִישִׁית.

For Ordinals above 10, use the corresponding Cardinals. Example: The 30th day הַיּוֹם שׁׁלְשִׁים.

EXERCISE 38.

A. Translate:

ניום עשְּׂרִים 3. הַבְּשִּׁרָה הָבְּשִּׁרָה 2. בְּשָּׁרָה הָבָשְׁרִים 3. הַבְּשָׁרִים 1. בּהָל הַּיָּשׁ הַבָּת הַשְּׁלִישִׁית 5. הַשְּׁלִישׁית 4. בּהָל הוא הַהָּבָת שֵׁשׁ בֵאוֹת בּאוֹת בָּאוֹת בָּאוֹת לְחַנֵי לִחַ בַּחֹדָשׁ הַשִּׁכִינִי בְּשָׁרָעִה עְשָׂר וּוֹם לַחֹנֵישׁ בַּאוֹת שָׁנָה לְחַנֵי לִחַ בַּחֹדָשׁ הַשִּׁבְיִר בְּשִׁרְעָה עְשָׂר וּוֹם לַחֹנֵישׁ:

B. 1. The second year.
2. In the ninth day.
3. Upon the third pillar.
4. The height of the one cherub was ten (fem.) in the cubit, and so was the second cherub.
5. This is the fifteenth year.
6. The first month in the year.

59. Declension of some Changeable Nouns.

MASCULINE.

	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
	לְּדְּ king	מְלָבִים	יבָר word	ַדְבָרים דְבָרים
	(const.) پارل	מַלְבֵיּ	וַיְבֶר	<u>ئەڭ</u> تى,
	מַלְבִּי	בְּלְבַי	أدرثر	<u>הַבְּר</u> ַיי
	מַלְבָּדְ	בְּלְבֶיךְ	ئەڭرك	ַרְבָּרֶיךְּ
	מַלְבֵּדְ	מְלָבֵיִךְ	لمختك	ַרְיִרְּרָ
	מַלְבּוֹ	מְלְבָיוּ	וְבָברוֹ	ָרְבָרָיוּ
	מַלְבָּה	ָבְלְבֶי ה	רברה	ָרָבֶרֶירָ ה
	מַלְבֵנוּ	בינו	דְבָרֵנוּ	י ְרְבְרֵינ וּ
L	בַּלְבְּבֶּנ	בּוּלְבֵיבֶם	דברכם	ַדְבְרֵיכֶ ֶ ם
	מַלְבְּבֶן	מַלְבֵיבֶן	רברכן	ָדּבְרֵיכֶן
•	מַלְבָּם	מַלְבֵיהֶם	דְבָרָם	<u>הלרונם</u>
	מַלְבָּן	פַלְבֵיהָן	ַרְבָרָן וּ	ָרָבָרִיהָן הַבְּרֵיהָן

60. The chief Irregular Nouns.

לביך, אָבִיךּ, אָבִיךּ, אָבִיךּ, the father of אַב or אָבִיךּ, אָבִיךּ, אָבִיךּ, אָבִיךּ, אָבִירָן, אַבִירָן, אַבִירָן, אַבִירָן, אַבִירָן, אַבוֹתִיךּ, אָבוֹתִיךּ, אַבוֹתִיךּ, אַבוֹתִיךּ, אַבוֹתִיךּ, אַבוֹתִיךּ, אַבוֹתִיךּ, אַבוֹתִירָם.

- etc. אָחוֹתִי, אָחוֹתִי, (const.) אָחוֹתִי, אָחוֹתִי, אָחוֹתִי, אָחוֹתִי, אַחוֹתִי, אַחוֹתִין etc. אָחוֹתִי, אָחוֹתִין,
- (const.) אַנְשִׁים, אַנְשֵׁי Plural etc. אָנְשֵׁים, אַנְשֵׁי אַנְשֵׁים, אַנְשֵׁים, אַנְשֵׁים, אַנְשֵׁים, אַנְשֵׁיכם, אַנְשֵׁירָ, אֲנָשֵׁירָ, אֲנָשֵׁירָ, אֲנָשֵׁירָ, אֲנָשֵׁירָם, אַנְשֵׁירֶם.
- ל אִשָּׁתּר, אִשְּׁתּר, אִשְּׁתּר, אִשְּׁתּר, אִשְּׁתּר, אִשְׁתּר, אִשְּׁתּר, אִשְׁתּר, אִשְׁתּר, אִשְׁתּר, אַשְׁתּר, נְשִׁיר, נְשִׁירָם. נִשִׁירֶם.
- etc. ביתי, ביתף, ביתו (const), ביתי, ביתף, ביתוי, הא 6. etc. בָּתִי, בָּתִי, בָּתִי, (const.) בָּתִי, בָּתִי, בָּתִי, בַּתִּים, בָּתִי
- קני, בּנְדּ, בְּנֵדְ, בְּנֵדְ, בְּנָדְ, בְּנָדְ, בְּנָדְ, בְּנָדְ, בְּנָדְ, בְּנָדְ, בְּנָדְ, בְּנִדְּ, בְּנִדְ, בְּנִדְּ, בְּנִדְ, בְּנִידְ, בְּנִידָ, בְּנִידָ, בְּנִידָ, בְּנִידָ, בְּנִידָ, בְּנִידָם,
- etc. , בְּתְּךּ, בְּתְּדְּ, בְּתִּדְּ, בְּתִּדְּ, בְּתִּדְּ, בְּתִּדְּ, בְּנוֹתֵין, בְּנוֹתֵין, בְנוֹתֵין, (const.) בּנוֹתִין, Plural

61. General Outline of the Verb.

Every Verb has a *Root* or *Stem*, consisting of three letters, to which prefixes and suffixes are added.

There are seven Conjugations, or modifications of the Root of a Verb. These are:—

I. *Kal	:	The Simple form;	Active Voice.
II. Nip	hal: Passi	ve Voice, (also used in a R	eflexive sense).
III. Piel	: ')	The Intensive form;	(Active Voice.
IV. Pua	l: }	The Invensive joint,	Passive Voice.
V. Hip	$\operatorname{ail}:\ \ ($	The Causative form;	Active Voice.
VI. Hop	hal: }	The Gausaine form,	Passive Voice.
VII Hith	pael:	The Reflexive form.	- 14

62. Different meanings of the Conjugations.

The following show the different meanings of the Conjugations; as seen in the model Verb קְּמֵל;—

- I. Kal: קְּמֵל he slew; Simple Active.
- II. Niphal: נְקְמֵל he was slain, Passive; or he slew himself.
- III. Piel: קמַל he slew frequently; he murdered*; Intensive Active.
- IV. Pual: קְּמֵל he was murdered *; Intensive Passive.
- V. Hiphil: הקטיל he caused to slay; Causative Active. †
- VI. Hophal: הְמְטֵל he was caused to slay, or he caused to be slain; Causative Passive.
- VII. Hithpael: הְתְּקְמֵּל he slew himself; Reflexive.

^{*} i.e. an intensive form of to slay; similarly, Kal שָׁבֶר he broke; Piel, שָׁבֵּר he broke in pieces, he shattered; יִשְׁמֵר he kept; Piel, שִׁמֵר he kept diligently.

[†] Cp. in English, to rise and to raise: to fall and to fell.

63. Distinguishing signs of each Conjugation.

I. Kal has nothing especial to mark it. The Stem of the Kal consists of the three letters of the root.

II. Niphal has in the Perfect, Participle and one Infinitive a ג'; in the Future, Imperative and the second Infinitive this ג' is dropped and a Strong Dogesh appears in its place in the next letter. Thus, in the Future, יְּבֶּכֶּל represents יִבְּרֶטֵל In the Imperative and the second Infinitive, a הוו is prefixed.

III. and IV. The *Piel* and *Pual* forms have a Strong Dogesh in the middle root-letter. The *Pual* has the vowel יקפל under the first root-letter. Examples: III. קפל, IV. קפל.

V. The Hiphil has הו prefixed to the root in each form, except the Future and Participle. Most of its forms also have a יַקְמִיל , הַּקְמִיל . Examples: יַקְמִיל .

VI. The *Hophal* has the Vowel אָמֶץ הָּמְי in the first syllable. A ה is prefixed to the root in each form, except the Future and Participle. Example: הָקְמַל

VII. The Hithpael has הַת prefixed to the root, the ה being omitted in the Future and Participle; and also a Strong Dogesh in the middle root-letter. Example:

64.

Tenses.

Each Conjugation has two Tenses, viz :--

- 1. Perfect (also called Past, or Preterite).
- 2. Future (also called Imperfect).

The *Present* Tense is formed by Pronouns joined to the Participle. (See §§ 44, 45.)

The forms in the Perfect and Future may be translated in many ways. Thus: מְּבֶּל means he kept, or he has kept, or he had kept, or he was keeping. means he will keep, or he will be keeping, or he will have kept, or let him keep.

Moods.

Each Conjugation has an Imperative of the 2nd Person (derived from the Future), and two Infinitives, called the Absolute and Construct Infinitives. (The Pual and Hophal have no Imperative.)

Participles. The Kal has two Participles. The other Conjugations have one each.

65.

Verb-forms.

For Tables of Prefixes and Suffixes see §§ 37, 40, 44.

66.

There are two main classes of Verbs:-

- 1. Regular, or strong.
- 2. Irregular, or weak.
- 1. Regular (or strong) Verbs are such as do not drop any of their *Radicals* throughout the conjugations.
- 2. Irregular (or weak) Verbs are those whose root contains one or more of the letters בוֹינֹל , which are sometimes omitted. Example: בְּלֵל he will fall; the root is בְּלַל. The does not appear in the form here given; hence נְלַל is an Irregular Verb.

Regular and Irregular Verbs take the same Prefixes and Suffixes.

67. Hints upon learning the Verb.

Before learning the complete Table of the Verb, the Kal and Niphal Conjugations (see §§ 36 to 52) should first be studied.

The primary form of each Tense should then be committed to memory, thus:

For the *Perfect*, learn the following seven forms: I. קָמֵל; II. נְקְמֵל ; IV. אָמָל; V. הָקְמִיל; VI. הָקְמֵל; VII. הְתְּקְמֵּל ; VII. הְתְּקְמֵּל ; VII. הָתְקְמֵּל ;

For the Future : I. יָקְמֵל ; III. יָקְמֵל ; IV. יְקְמֵל ; V. יִקְמֵל ; VI. יִתְּמֵל ; VII. יִתְּמֵל ;

For the Imperative: I. קטל, III. הָקְמֵל; III. בְּקְמֵל; V. הַתְּקְמֵל; VII. הִתְּקְמֵל

For the Participles : I. קְמֵל (Active), קְמוּל (Passive); II. קְמָל ; IV. מְקְמִיל ; V. מָקְמִיל ; VI. מָקְמָיל ; VII. מְקְמֵיל ; VII. מְתְקְמֵּל .

^{*} The Participles from the Piel onwards are based upon the Future form the 'being replaced by a D.

The Regular Verb. Model Verb Spy to stay.

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-	Periect

SING	KAL (Active).	NIPHAL (Passive).	PIEL (Active).	PUAL (Passive).
3rd mas.	To steen.	Sept he was stain.	ે છે. ha murdered.) he was murdered.
3rd fem.	Typp? she slew.	ה she was slain.	निकृद्ग she murdered.	コナダラ she was murdered.
2nd mas.	phy thou (m.) hast	ason (:m) nont ද්යුද්ද් tran (:m) nont ද්යුද්ද	न्या thow (m.) hast mun-	pjet thou (m.) wast mur-
2nd fem.	השקה האיז קטלה (f.) hast קטלה איז היים לפילה	in thou (f.) wast جرباط جرباط جرباط جربار المعاددة المعا	thow (f.) hast mour (f.) was thou (f.) was thou (f.) hast mour-	
1st com.	יייייי אייייי וואס I hate slain. רְמַלְתִיל I hate slain.	שיייים איייים בקשַלִהִי I was stain.	I mardered.	
*				*
PLUR.	8		*	
3rd com.	ोप्टी, they have slain.	יייה they have stain. קטָלר: בְּקְמָלר.	ો દેવા murdered.	inch they were murdered.
2nd mas.	have gov (m.) have	עפייייסין (m.) were יקשַלהָּם	2nd mas. පාද්පාද gov (m.) have පාද්පාද gov (m.) were පාද්යා පාද්පාද gov (m.) murdered.	םלקם 'vere mur.
2nd fem.	가다는 you (f.) have	nove starting of (f.) were		ਮਨਾਂ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਜ਼ you (f.) were mur-
1st com.		severe. 1st com. איז שני קפלבור איז השפש קפלבור (1st com. 1st com. איז שני קפלבור).		अन्ति we were murdered.

* Or, he caused to be slain.

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SING.	HIPHIL (Active.)	HOPHAL (Passive.)	HITHPAEL.
3rd mas.	YOUTH he caused to slay.	Spr he was caused to stay.*	hand he stow himself.
3rd fem.	निर्मात् she caused to slay.	निर्मान्त she was eaused to slay.	न्द्रेक्ट्रान् she slew herself.
2nd mas.	הקטלה (m.) hast caused to	יייה thou (m.) wast eansed to	thou (m.) hast slain بتابيرها إلى المراها
2nd fem.	sourgh thou (f.) hast cansed to	sowy होट्टों thou (f.) wast caused to	ongsey. เการ์ thou (f.) hast slain +handf
1st com.	े प्राप्त I cansed to stay.	oung I was eansed to slay.	ानेक्ट्रांत I have stain myself.
PLUR.		*	*
3rd com.	they eaused to slay.	नेज़िं they were caused to slay.	नेत्रां they have slain them-
2nd mas.	ਸਤ੍ਰਿਨ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਹਾ you (m.) caused to slay.	ာ have slain now (m.) norre caused to	secoses. new slain gou (m.) have slain. secoleseous
2nd fem.) ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸ਼੍ਰੇਸ਼ you (f.) caused to slay.	joset state and (f.) were eansed to state होता. stan state you (f.) have state	your jour jou (f.) have slain แกกกุก you (f.) have slain
1st com.	יוקטַלָנוּ we caused to slay.	ear. प्रमूप्त we were caused to slay.	प्रमान we have stain ourselves.

The Regular Verb. Model Verb ਨਿਹੁਨ੍ਹ to slay—(continued). Future (Imperfect).

			E		
	SING.	KAL.	NIPHAL.	PIEL.	PUAL.
a :	3rd mas.	יקשל (יקשל or יקשל) יקשל	או (קסל (סבל) קסל) או (קסל (סבל) יקסל).	ြည် ှဲ့ he will murder.	Soft, he will be murdered.
3r	3rd fem.	our stay. Yapa she will slay.	កម្ពុជ្ញាក្នុ she will be stain.	ें अhe will murder.	े प्राप्त she will be mur-
20	2nd mas.	thou (m.) wilt التراعية	රිකුදා thou (m.) wilt be	ਮੈਂਨੀ thou (m.) wilt marr	
2n	2nd fem.	stary. تانبر (£) wit اتاظران آثاری (£) سائل تازیاری	semy. semy. be then (f.) will הקקלי self be will be self.	m بانبه (£.) منائ باتاغاذ،	heart thou (f.) wilt be
ls	lst com.	Stay. I shall slay.	Signature I shall be slain.	े निष्टा I shall murder.	স্থানুষ্ধ I shall be murdered.
	PLUR,	*			***
3r	3rd mas.	they (m.) will اجرياداد	they (m.) will be	they (m.) will be roll in will mey (m.) will be roll in will mey (m.) will be roll mey (m.) will be roll in will be roll mey (m.) will be roll in will be roll mey (m.) will be	they (m.) will be
3r	3rd fem,	rwy. اللبه (f.) will: واله they	ייישני (בּן will be אַלבָּר sthey (בּן שַּלְבָּר	they (£) المام جرمفرن will mur. المام جرمفرن المام بمرفرن (£) will mur. المام جرمفرن المام جرمفرن المام برمفرن المام	ייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי
2n	2nd mas.	النعار (m) noy التراضرن		الله (m.) will mur- الناس (m.) will be المراجعة الموادية المارية الما	ਜ਼ਰੂਰ you (m.) will be mardered
2n	id fem.	روسه. ا wal (£) woy اعراعاً الإلما المراعاً المراعاً المراعاً المراعاً المراعاً المراعاً المراعاً المراعاً المراعاً	יייישיים ו שייה! און will be אוקקטַלְנָד	2nd fem. අතුරුද්දා අගග (£.) ගැය මාන දැනුද්දා භාධ කාය විය දැනුද්දා මාන අතර දැනුත්ද්දා ඉගෙ (ඈ.) භාධ කාය මාන අතර සැක්වන ස	いい
1s	1st com.	. yes shall slay.	ישיים. איז בקמל אומוז היש בקמל הישוז slay. איז בקמל בקמל	પ્રાથમિક we shall murder.	र्ज्ञ we shall be mur-

* Also ਜਬ੍ਹੜ੍ਹੇਟ੍ਰਾ sls

* Or, he will cause to be slain.

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SING.	HIPHIL.	норнал.	HITHPABL.
3rd mas.	וויש או (נקבול on בקמיל) וקמיל) he will be caused to slay.*	Lapp, he will stay himself.
3rd fem.	sway. or नेस्त्रें (क्ट्रिस्ट्रेंट्र) she will cause		ें होत्रात she will slay herself.
2nd mas.	ישיני סי לובקבול (סיקבול יס) הַּקִבִּיל (סִּקבול (סִּקבול (סִקבול (סִקבול בּיַל)		
2nd fem.			
1st com.	Signa I shall cause to slay.	stay. I shall be caused to slay.	
ç i		**	
PLUK.			
3rd mas.	ינקטילר: they (m.) will cause to slay.	they (m.) will cause to slay. جراجاخة المنا (m.) will be caused to المناز المن	they (m.) will slay them أَرْبَرَاضِرًا:
3rd fem.	المناز (1.) will cause to slay البابراها المنازم المنازم المنازم (1.) will be caused (1.) will slay them-	יפיים. קקטַלְבָּדִוּ they (t.) will be caused to slaw	ومعدد. -may they (f.) will slay them باجراهِ جُدِرات selves
2nd mas.	אסט (m.) will cause to slay.	स्थान नेप्नेंदि you (m.) will be caused to	-ruog kals liw (.m) nog جَارِيطِة -ruog kals liw (.m) nog جَارِيطِة
2nd fem.	and fem. and fight you (f.) will cause to slay. 다구한다. you (f.) will be caused in light you (f.) will slay your (f.) will slay your	ewy. ਜੜ੍ਹੇਤ੍ਰੀਜ਼੍ਰੇ you (f.) will be caused to	eroces. roog slay slay gour (f.) will slay gour- erolog
1st com.	You shall cause to slay.	Simy. The shall be caused to slay.	अव्याप्त we shall slay ourselves.

The Regular Verb. Model Verb 얼굴 to slay—(continued). Imperative.

SING.	KAL.	NIPHAL.	PIEL.	HIPHIL.	HITHPAEL.
2nd mas.	Siay thou	λορί be thou (m.)	Sig murder thou	Sport cause thou (m.)	איז (m.) איזן קבול ביותקבול ביותקבול
2nd fem.	stay thou (f.)	איישה איקקיקילי איקקיקילי (f.) slain.	्रांट्रें murder thou (f.)	ינקטילי cause thou (f.) to slay.	ত্ত্বার্য্য thou (f.) stay thou (f.) stay. (f.) stay (f.) thy. (f.) thy. (f.) thy. (f.) stay (f.) thy.
PLUE.	*	. =			
2nd mas.	्रिका अध्य प्रहास	الله (m.) و وه ترومخرد المراهدة المراع	र्में murder ye	הקטילו: cause ye (m.)	stay ye (m.) stay (m.) stay ye (m.) البارم و stay ye (m.) stay (m.) البارم و stay ye (m.) البارم و stay ye (m.) البارم و stay (m.) البارم و stay ye (m.)
2nd fem.	رست) slay ye المنزدِ ال	הקטלבה slain.	्रा न्यून्य murder ye (f.)	2nd fem. אינייייי איניייייייייייייייייייייייייי	್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸ್ಟ್ slay (f). yourselves.
			Tuffnitite		
			THITTINIAE.		

- 30	KAL.	NIPHAL.	PIEL.	PUAL.	HIPHIL.	HOPHAL.	HITHPAEL.	
	To stay.	To be stain.	To murder.	To be murdered.	To cause to slay.	To be caused to slay oneself.	To slay oneself.	
Absolute	קשוּל	ڊزاعز	קשל	र्षां	הקמל	ביקמל.	ההקמל	
Construct	קמל	הקמל	ಗ್ರಪ್ಗ		הקמיל	× ·	नम्यक्षर	
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	KAL (ACTIVE PART.).	KAL (PASSIVE PART.).	NIPHAL	PIEL.
· ·				-
Mas. sing.	Slaying.	TIOF being stain.	Total having been slain.	
Fem. sing.	Fem.sing. අපූද්ෆ or අපූද්ෆ .slaying.	יי יי לִמִּילִּדִי	न्यून्त or निव्यंत्र having been	سس جريهرگر عن جريهرگرت سينيس
Mas. plu.	ישליים אינים לישלים.	" " לושולים	היה slain.	
الظرندر الله Fem. الله Fem.	" رَاهُرَانًا	י " לשולות	" <u>دې</u> پځات	" مٰظفرانا
	PUAL.	HIPHIL.	норнаг.	HITHPAEL,
Mas. sing.	-rum peen geen mar-	oansing to عرجاعاتا	having been caused to slay (or, having	प्रतित्र staying oneself.
Fem. sing.	" संरोक्तर्म		" द्रंतक्द्रं " द्रंतक्द्रं स	" " خبتوغزى
දාට්ක්ද්ර⊡ lus. Mas. plu.	" ي ظرّاهِرنت	" מַקִּמִּילִים	יי ליקטְלִים " לַּיִּקְשָׁלִים	slaying our-, your-, your-, your-,
ළු plu. plu. Hem.	. " خَرَاهُرُال	" " פֿקָשִּילוֹת	٠, " ﭼﯧﻨﻬﺨﺎﻧﯩﺪ	" "

68. Notes on the Conjugations of Verbs.

Piel.—Many Verbs take the form of the Piel, but have the meaning of the Kal. Example: הבר he spoke.

Hiphil.—Many Verbs take the form of the Hiphil, but have the meaning of the Kal. Example: הבריל he divided.

Hithpael.—If the first letter of the root is either שׁ, שׁ, or D, this letter changes places with the ה of the Hithpael, which then takes a weak Dogesh. Examples: הְּשְׁתְּכֵּוּר (instead of הְתְּשֵׁכֵּוּר) he kept himself; הְתְּשֵׁכֵּוּר (instead of הְתְּשֵׁכֵּוּר) he hid himself.

EXERCISE 39.

- A. 1. Write out Piel Perfect and Future of 727 with the English of each form.
 - 2. Write out the Hiphil Perfect and Future of Ti with the English.
 - 3. Write out the Present Tense (Participle) of the Hithpael of コロウ.
 - 4. Give the forms of Future 1st Person Plural of Kal Niphal, Piel and Hiphil, of שָׁבְּי, with the English of each form.
 - Parse and translate : (1) יְרַבְּרוּ; (2) יְרַבְּרוּ; (3);
 - (4) בְּשִׁמְרִים; (5) הַּרְשִׁיעִי (6) הַּרְשִׁיעִי ; (7) הַּשְׁקַרִים;
 - מָשְּׂתַּבֶּרוֹת (11) ; גָּנַבְהָ (10) ; מַקְריבִים (9) ; וְהַקְּרִיבוּ (8)
 - 6. Write out Hithpael Future of שָׁבָּי with the English.

EXERCISE 40.*

(On the Perfects of the Piel, Pual, Hiphil, Hophal, and Hithpael.)

A. Translate:

לְּפֶּה שְׁלַבְּרִים צַּפִּרִת מִּפְּרֵי הַפְּרָת מִּבְּרִת מִפְּרָת חִי בְּבִּרְת מִפְּרָת חִי בְּבִּרְת מִבְּרִת מִבְּרָת מִבְּיוֹם מִבְּיוֹן מִבְּיוֹ זֹב מִבְּרוּת מִבְּיוֹם מְנִינְ מִבְּים מְנִבְּים מְּבְּים מְּבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מְּבְּבְּים מְנִים מְּבְּבְּים מְנִים מְּבְּבְּים מְבְּים מְּבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבוּ מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבוּ מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מִבְּיוֹם מִבְּיוֹן מִבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מִבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבְיבְּים מִבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּבְיבְּים מְבְּבְּבְּת מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבְים מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבּים מְבְּבְּבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּים מְבְּבְּבּים מְבְּבְּב מְבְּבּים מְבְּבּבְּים מְבְּבּבְּת מְבְּבּבְּים מְבְּבּים מְבְּבּבְּת מְבְּבּבְּת מְבְּבּבְּי מְבְּבּים מְבְּבּים מְבְּבּים מְבְּבּים מְבְּבְּבּי מְבְּבּיבְּים מְבְּבּבְּים מְבְּבּים מְבְּבְּבְּבּי מְבְּבְּבְּבּי מְבְּבְּבּבּבְּת מְבְּבְּבְּבּבּים מְבְּבְּבְּבּי מְבְּבּבְּבּבּים מְבְּבּבּי מְבְּבְּבְּבּבּבְּת מ

B. 1. My mother has spoken to me. 2. I have caused my son to put on a new garment. 3. They have shattered the vessels. 4. The words were spoken to me in anger. 5. We have caused this queen to rule over the land. 6. The men have kept themselves from evil. 7. Why hast thou not hidden thyself in the cave? 8. The teachers caused the boys to learn. 9. The woman taught herself. 10. Solomon caused this house to be holy unto the God of Israel. 11. And I shall speak unto the people. 12. And the men will cause the people to inherit the land. 13. And they will cause us to hear their voice. 14. Thou hast brought them near unto the altar.

^{*} For Vocabulary, see at the end of the book. † Were.

EXERCISE 41.

(Futures, Imperatives and Participles.)

A. Translate:

1. וְשַׁבְּרוּ 1. וְעַבְּרָהְ חַנְּשִׁים 3. וְצִּמְלִּיהְ 2. וּ נְשִּׁבְּרוּ 1. וְשַׁבְּרוּ 1. וְנִלְבִּישׁוּ 7. הָלְמְדִי 8. וְצִּשְׁשֵׁר 9. נַּלְבְּישׁוּ 7. הָלְמְדִי 18. וְצִּשְׁשֵּׁר 10. הַלְמֵדְנָה הַנְּשְׁהַ שָּׁתְ הָשְּׁבֶּן עַל רְאְשׁוֹ 10. הַלְמֵדְנָה שָּׁתְּ הָבָּר אָהוֹ 13. הַבָּר אַהָּה עִּמְּנוּ וְאַל יְדַבֵּר עִּמְנוּ אָלהִים פֶּן נְמִוּת 14. הַוְשִּּרִוּ שְׁמוֹ בּּגּוֹיִם וְאַל יְדַבֵּר עִמְּנוּ אָלהִים פֶּן נְמִוּת 16. הַתְשִּׁיְרוּ פְּלֵי מִלְּחָמְה 15. הַמְצִּיְרוּ פְּלֵי מִלְּחָמְה 15. הַמְצִּיְרוּ פְּלֵי מִלְּחָמְה 17. אָלִיכוּ אָלִי מִלְּבָּר וְהַבּּוֹר הַק אֵין בּוֹ מִים 20. וַיִּבְּיִל אֵלְהִים בִּין הַאוֹר וּבִין הַחשֹׁהָ:

B. 1. We shall gather ourselves for the war. 2. They will shatter the tablets of stone. 3. We are seeking our father. 4. The boys will teach themselves. 5. And she threw the vessel into the pit. 6. And I will not speak unto him. 7. I will hide myself. 8. The heavens are telling the glory of God. 9. Gather yourselves, O women. 10. Speak thou (f.) unto us. 11. The good woman will cause her sons to keep the law. 12. I will bring you near to my service. 13. The priests are bringing near the burnt-offering unto the holy altar. 14. Do not cast us from thy presence, O Lord: bring us near unto thy service.

APPENDIX.

The Hebrew Alphabet

CONSISTS OF 22 LETTERS, ALL OF WHICH ARE CONSONANTS.

Form.	Name and Sound.	F	orm.	. Name and Sound.
8	Ahlef (takes the sound of the vowel joined to it).		5	Laméd.
ב	Beth (Bice, Vice).	Finals	מ	Mem.
3*	Gimel.	1	٦	Noon.
٦	Dalet.		D	Samech.
ה	H ei.		ע	Ayin (takes the sound of the vowel joined to it).
. 1	Vav.	ħ	Þ	Pay, Fay (Pei, Fei).
7	Zayin.	r	7	Tzaddi.
П	Cheth (as in $loch$).		2	Koof.
ದ	Teth.		نوين	Sheen.
•	Yod.	1	2	Seen (with dot on the left hand).
inal.	Kaf, Chaf (Kaf, Chaf).		ח	Tav (Tav, Sav).

Notes on the Alphabet. 1. The thicker portion of the name denotes the sound of the letter. Thus, \exists is b, λ is g (as in the English word go), \exists is d, \exists is h, D is s, W is s, etc.

2. There are two systems of reading Hebrew—the first, adopted by the Spanish and Portuguese Jews and by most non-Jewish scholars; the second, that of the German Jews.

According to the Spanish and Portuguese system, \beth and \beth are always b; \sqcap and \sqcap always t; but \beth is p, and \beth is f; \beth is k, and \beth is ch.

The names of letters in the above table placed in brackets

represent the German reading of these letters. When the four letters \supset \supset , \supset , \supset , \supset , have no Dogesh (see § 34, C., p. 39), they are termed Vice (v), Chaf (ch), Fei (f), Sav (s). When the Dogesh is inserted, they are termed Bice (b), Kaf (k), Pei (p), Tav (t).

2. A.		T	he Vo	wels.		
Long Vowels.	Port	ugu	ese read	ing.	j . (German reading.
1. —	קֶמֶץ	ā	as in	$f \bar{a} ther.$	ō	as in <i>nōte</i> .
2	צבי	ay	,,	pay.	i	" alive (or ay)
יָרוֹל –ִי 3.	חירק ו	$ ilde{e}$	"	suprēme.	. ē	,, suprēme.
4.	חולם	ō	,,	80.	ow	" now.
5.	שורק	00	·,,	root.	00	" root.
Short Vowels.	·			1		
1. —	פַתַח	ā	"	fā $ther.$	ā	,, father.
2. —	סָגוֹל	ĕ	,,	men.	a	" fate or fat.
קטון - 3.	חירק י	i	,,	fit.	i	" fit.
		Ŏ.	,,	anot.	δ	" not.
5. —	קבוץ	u	,,	full.	u	" full.
						1

B. שָׁלָּא (—) is silent: (a) in the middle of a word, as in יְבְּרֵל yig-dal, except when after a בֶּרֶל (see § 34, F. p. 39); (b) when in a final אָבָר הֹיִ בְּרֵל bā-rooch (bō-rooch); (c) when the last two letters of a word have אָנָי, as in יְשִׁלָּא va-yaysht (va-yīsht).

Sounding or moveable is to be read like e, in the phrase the books said quickly.

אַן is sounding: (a) under the first letter of a word; as in שׁכוֹ shemo (shemow): (b) when after another שִׁכוֹ, in the middle of a word, as in בּשׁבַּתּן beshib-te-cha (beshiv-te-cho).

The first of these two שׁלְאֹל is silent: (c) under a letter after a גַּעֶּתֶג ; as קְּמֶלְה kā-te-lā (ko-te-lo): (d) under a letter with a Strong Dogesh (see § 34, C., p. 39); as מְמֶלָה kit-te-la (kit-te-lo).

Vowels compounded with *\tilde{\psi} (see § 34, B., p. 38) are to be read like the ordinary vowels, but much quicker.

Thus: אַשֶּׁה, a-shĕr, (a-share).

3. Combination of Vowels and Letters.

	Portuguese.	German.
8	ā	0
in	0	ow
٦	bā	vo
ב ב	b ĕ	vay
٦	bay	bī (or bay)
בוֹ	bo	bow
d or d	gay	gī (or gay)
ਯੂ or ਯੂ	dā	dā
ה	hā	ho
יהי	hee	hee
בָּ, כּוֹ	ku, ko	ku, kow
עָׁ, עָ	$\bar{\mathbf{a}}$, ee	o, ee
. \$	рĕ	pay
٩	fā	${f fa}$
צו פ	tzo	tzow
نعد	shoo	shoo
مغا	soo	soo
ش	tĕ	tay
תי	tee	see

	Portuguese.	German.
™ mother.	aym.	ime (or aym).
in them.	bom.	bom.
for good.	$1^{ m e}{ m tob}.$	letowv.
משה Moses.	Moshĕ.	Mowshay.
אברהם Abraham.	Ab-ra-hom.	Av-ro-hom.
יצְּחָק Isaac.	Yitz-chok.	Yitz-chok.
our king.	mal-kay-noo.	mal-kī-noo (or mal-kay-noo).
מֶלֶדְ king.	$\mathrm{m}reve{\mathrm{e}}$ -l $reve{\mathrm{e}}ch$.	may-lach.
ובשָׁכִבּך { and when thou liest down.	oo-b $^{\mathrm{e}}$ -sho ch -b $^{\mathrm{e}}$ -ch $\bar{\mathrm{a}}$.	oo-v ^e -sho <i>ch</i> -b ^e -
ישָׁמַע hear.	sh ^e -mã.	she-mā.
ישָׁרָאֵל Israel.	Yis-ra-ayl.	Yis-ro-ile (or Yis-ro-ayle)
our God.	e-lo-hay-noo.	e-low-hī-noo (or e-low-hay-noo)
אָדְן one.	e- <i>ch</i> od.	ay-chod.

VOCABULARY I.

HEBREW-ENGLISH.

Father (p. 77)		₽	end	אַדורית
poor		ּ אֶבְיוֹן	where?	אַיָּה
stone (p. 68)	()	f.) זֻ⇒ֶנֶּ	ram	מיל .
${f A}$ braham	A	אַבְרָהָב	not (p. 27, note; p. 59)	ואין
red	•*	פָּדוֹם	man (p. 78)	איש
mighty		אַהיר	unto (p. 26)	אָל
man		אָדָם .	ate (p. 69)	אָכַל
ground		אַדְמָה	God	אַל
loved		אָתַב	not (p. 62)	אַל
love		אַהַכָּה	these (p. 15)	אַלֶּה
Aaron		אַהַרו	God (p. 33, note)	אָלהִׁים
enemy		אונב	chief	אַלוּוף
perhaps		אנקנ	idol	מֶלִיל
folly		אָנֶלֶת	thousand	אָלֶף
baker	7	אוֹפֶת	if	DX
treasure		אוצר	mother	ПЙ
light		אור	cubit	स्थ्र
sign -	1 P.	אות	said (p. 69)	אָבַיר
ear (p. 16)		אַזָּר	truth	ಬಹಿಚ
girded		אָזַר	we	אַכַרונר
brother (p. 78)		ПŔ	I	אָנֹכִי , אֵנִ
$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{hab}$	4	マダゴダ	Esther	אֶסְתֵּר
one (§ 55)		אָּטָר	anger	* 78
sister (p. 78)		אָחוֹת	baked	ਖ਼ੑਫ਼ੵਜ਼
another	(f. אַטֶּהֶנּ	אָתַר (וּ	ark	אָרוֹן
after		אַדָוֹני	cedar	אָרַז
		5		

^{*} Also means but.

lion מּרְיֵה	ereated (p. 69) 원구화
length ATH	covenant בְּרִית
earth (f.) የጋኝ	blessed (p. 69) בְּרַדָּ
four אַרְבָּעָה	blessing בְּרַכָּת
forty אַרבּעים	flesh . בּשָׂיִר
window • אַרוּבָּה	daughter (p. 78)
fire (f.) wis	in the midst of (const. בְּרוֹךָה (תַּנֶּדְ)
woman (p. 78)	girl בְּתוּלָה
Assyria	
who (p. 7, 28)	high ṇ⊅ặ
(see § 18, 23, 24) ¬₽	שׁבְּרַל border
thou កាភុម, (f.) កុម	mighty בבור
you (f.) אָהֶן, בּהָשָּׁלָ	might - בּרַרָּה
them (f.) אָרָג, מֹרָג, (f.)	was strong קבר
	troop
garment בֶּנֶד	great בְּדוֹל
divided (used only in Hiphil) בְּרַל	greatness בְּדִּוּלָה
to come (p. 69)	nation
Bul (name of a month)	Goliath בְּלְיֵת
pit בּוֹר	also
chose בְּחַר	garden 73
trusted ក្នុ	stole ⋅ בְּנַב
between	camel (p. 56) לְמָל
capital בִּירָת	stranger 73
house (p. 78)	clave דַּבַּק
wept (p. 69) בָּכָה	word (p. 77) フラす
firstborn בְּכוֹר	spake (p. 69) רבּר
without בְּלִי	honey ਲੜ੍ਹ
son (p. 78) 기크	fish 27
built (p. 69) בְּנָה	corn 727
morning בֿקר	bear בוֹח
sought (used only in Piel) בָּקשׁ	uncle, friend
	• • •

David	דוד	strength	لتأزال
aunt	הוֹדָרה ·	wheat	טמים
door	בּלֶת	lived (p. 69)	ىلزىر
blood	व्यं	animal	บทุบ
way (p. 68)	ਸ਼ਹ੍ਹ	life	בונים
sought	שַׁרַשׁ	valour	דויל
Baal	הַבַּעַל	wise	טַבְּמ
he	יביב <i>ב</i> י דורא	wisdom	ָחָלְמֶּה
she	הוא	dreamed	ئادَھ
	ריי. הנָה	dream.	בֿולוָם
was (p. 69)	ובֿלָּנּ הַנְּיִי	ass	הַמוֹר
went (p. 69) behold	गश्न गश्न	leavened bread	بنظم
•	ייביי הַם, הַהָּ	five	لتخشد
	ותר. הר	kindness	מָלֶר
mountain (p. 68) slew	ָ בַרָּג יַיִּי	delights (verb)	לפֶק
siew	اپول اھ	arrow	מא
this (p. 5) (f.) אול,	(m.) \sqcap	statute	កាទូកុ
gold	ئٰتِ⊏ُ	sword	ثثث
remembered	וָבֶר בְּבֶר	trembling	إتائك
anger	זַעַם	reproach	טֿלפּֿע
old	गुराह	darkness	न्धंत
stranger	ا ر	bridegroom	ٺڻڙ
sprinkled	ירון		
1		dipped	מַבַל
Hebron	ָ חֶבְרוֹן	pure	מָחוֹר
saddled	ָ חְבַשׁ	good	מוב
feast	דוג	goodness	מוב
observe (a feast)	דָונַג	goodness (only in Ex. xl. 3)	
new	ווביש	row	מור
month (p. 68)	רוֹדָיש	hid	ದೆಪ್ಟ
wall	חוֹמָח	basket	ۿڎ۬؉
strong	דָּזָק	tore	ಶಿವ ಾ ದ್ದಿ
	1	•	

7 2 2 2			7 0 1
river	יאר	right	زشر
dry land	ַיבָּשָׁה	Israel	י מוראל
hand (p. 68)	ַנָד	orphan	יָתום
knew	נֿבֿע		
Jehu	נדהא	glory, honour	כַבור
Judah	יהודה	lamb	פֿבֿת
Jew	רְדוּרִי	priest (p. 68)	וְהַוֹּס
Jonathan	יוֹכָתָן	star	פוֹכָב
\mathbf{Joseph}	יוֹכֶף	eup	כוס
day (p. 68)	יוֹם	for, because	בׁ, ב
baby	יובק	*all	פֿל
Jezreel	יזרעאל	dog (p. 68)	ָפֶּלֶ <u>ר</u>
child (p. 68)	נֶלָה	finished (p. 68)	ּ בָּלָה
bare (and he bare 7	ָּרָלָד (נְיּוֹיְ	bride	ַ כַּלָּה
sea (p. 68)	לם	vessel (p. 68)	בֿלָי *
Jacob	רַעַקֹב	Canaan	בְּבָעַן
pretty	ָלְפֶּׁת	fool	פִסיל
went out (p. 69)	н а;	silver	ਰਹੜੇ •
precious	أذال	vineyard	בּנת
feared (p. 69)	יַראַ	made (a covenant)	פֿברו
fear	יראָה	wrote	≥لاتح
went down (p. 69)	יָרָרָדְ.	The second second	2 × 50
Jordan	יַרְדּוֹ	not (p. 16)	לא
menth	ָרָ רו	Leah	לַאָּה
Jerusalem	יְרוּשָׁלַיִם	heart (p. 68)	לב , לבב
Jeremiah	ורביוה	. cloak	קברש
there is (p. 27)	רַשׁ -	white	לָכָּו
dwelt (p. 69)	ָשַׁרַ <u>ישׁ</u> ב	dressed	לָבַש
salvation	ישועה	tablet (p. 65)	לוּהַ
(Tesse	ישי	Levi	לוי
old ©	רָשָׁין	bread	ذرثم
slept	רָשַׁיִ	night	קֿולָה
10 35 No. 11 CT X-1 1/			

			-
captured	לָכַד	letter	בולמב
learned	ۮؙؚڗٙؾڐ	messenger	מַלְאָד
why?	ַלְמָּה	work	מְלָאַכָּה
in front of	(לָ)בֶּגֶד.	war	מַלְוָתְּה
before (const. of בָּנִים)	(ל <u>ָ</u>)פְּנֵ י	sailor	מַלָּח
took (p. 69)	בָּנַקת	king (p. 77)	מֶלֶדּ
		reigned	בְלַדְּ
very	מָאֹד ׳	queen	בֿלְבָּת
hundred	מאָה	kingdom	בַּוּלְכוּה
scales	מאונים	from (p. 21, 26)	خز: -
flood	בַּוברל ^י	present	چږ۲
seroll	מֹנלָה	rest	خرود اللاس
shield	בְּגַּנְ	little	خرفره
wilderness	מוַרבּר	robe	ַ בְּעִיּל
why?	קַרוּעַ	cave	ڟ۪ۊؚڔ۩
what?	בֶּה	work (p. 68)	בַּעְנָשָׂה
confusion	מָהוּמָה	found	ಧೆಭೆ೫
quickly	מְתַרָת	unleavened cake	ದ್ಭಾಗ
Moab	מוֹאָב	commandment	מְצְנָה.
death	خژر	Egypt	לגנים
died (p. 70)	מורת	sanctuary	خزلان
altar	מוֹבָּחַ	place (p. 68)	מְקוֹ ם
doorpost	מזרוה	appearance	מַראָה
psalm	מוָמוֹר	rebelled	מרַד
camp	-מַּוָחַגֶּה	deceit	מִרמָה
to-morrow	ַ מָּחָר	Moses	משֶׁה
bed	ಧ್ಯರ್ಥ	ruled	ದ್ಗೆಪ್ರಗ
who?	خدر	family	خرشقكك
water	מַיִם	justice	ರ್ಷ್ಚಿತ್ತದ
wound	מַכָּה	when?	ڞ۫ڗڔۦ
sold .	בַּכַר ַ	sweet	מְתוֹק
Macpelah	מַכפּלָה	gift	ترفئ لأ

				5.
pretty	*	נָאֶד	mourned	סְפַּד
faithful		נָאֶמָן	ship	קפִינַה
intelligent mar	ı	נְבוּיְן	book (p. 68)	מַפֶּר
$\mathbf{prophet}$		נְבִיא	counted (in Piel, told)	מֿפֿר
noble		כָּגִיד	stoned	סַקל
river		לָדָר	hid	סתר
dreaded		כורא		
Noah		לח		
Nahor		י בָדוּוֹר -	servant (p. 68)	עֶבֶּד
inherited		בֿבול	served	עֶבֶד
inherita nce		נְחַלָּה	cake	עַבָּה
planted		द्यय	witness	עד
smote (p. 69)		נָכָה	until	עד
sweet		נָעִים	testimony	צדות
shoe	(Dual בַלֵיִם	ַנַעַל (כַּי	yet '	עוד
boy (p. 68)		נַעַר	eternity (or world)	- עוֹלָם
girl (p. 68)		בַּעַרָה	burnt-offering	עוֹלָה
fell (p. 69)		ַ בָפַל	sin	עָרון
soul (p. 68)	ue i	ໝ່ອີວີ	$\mathbf{U}\mathbf{z}$	ערץ
innocent		בָקר	left	עַזַב
candle		בֿני	pen	ממ
prince		בְּשָׂיא	eye (p. 68)	עַין
path		לְתִיבֶּה	faint	עָיֵר
gave (p. 70)		בֿניון	city (p. 68)	עיר
			upon	על
	-		went up (p. 70)	בְּלָה
closed		סָגַר	people (p. 68)	בֿב
horse		סוס	with	מָם - עָּ
mare		סוּסָה	stood (p. 70)	ַ עָמַד 🖰
Sinai		סִינֵי	pillar	עַפוּר
tabernacle		סָכָּה	deep	עָמוֹק
storm		קעָרָה	Amram	. עָמְרָם
		•	,	

answered	בְּנָה	slieep	צאון
dust	עָפָר	army	¥ÇK
tree	עץ	righteous	צַריק
counsel	עַצָּה	righteousness	בֶּדֶק, צְּדָקָה
evening	پڙڙد	rock	צור
riches	עשָׁר	laughed	ਪ੍ਰਾਹਰ
ten	ַצַּשָׂרָה	trouble	בורע
made (p. 70)	एध्रंत		
twenty	עָּשִׂרִים	gathered	נובץ
time	מָת, בֶּ	buried	קבַר
		grave .	ث اث د
met	פָּבָיש	was holy	دُلْتَ ۾
here	פה	holy	קרוש
mouth	ក៦្	holiness	- קרוּשָּה
Philistine	פָּלִשְׁתִּי	voice	קול
lest	פָּר	arise (p. 70)	داد⊡
turned (p. 70)	פָּכָה	height	קומה
face (always used in the	פַנים (.la פ	small	קמון
pearl	פָּבִון	slew	לַבַּ
Passover	LÓB	Kish	קיש
visited	פָּקַד	curse	ָּ נִוּלָלָ <i>ו</i> ה
command	פָּקוּד	dish	ּ לְעָרָה
officer	ּ פָּקיד	harvest	לוּצִיר
bull	ۋر ،	short	טֿבר
cow	פֿנה	reaped	ثلقر
fruit	ظٰذر	was angry	קצַף
Pharaoh	פַּרְעֹה	called, read	ָ הָרָא
spread out	פַּרַשׂ	drew near	בָּוֹרַב
sin	פֿוָמַע	near	קרוב
opened	פַּתַיִּח	board	קָרָשׁ
door (p. 68)	فْتى	hard	ָקשָׁה
explained	فُلاد	bound	ָרָ יָשֵׁר

saw (p. 70)	רָאָה	Sheba	אַבָּא
head (p. 68)	ראש	tribe (p. 68)	ಡ್ಡಾಬ್
first	ראשון	seven	שׁבְעָה
beginning	באשית	seventy	שׁבִעִים
many (p. 16)	בַב	broke	ישָׁבַר
ten thousand	ָר בָב ָה	Sabbath	ಬತೆಗ್ಗ
fourth	רְבִיעִי	rested	מָבַרוּ
trembled	ַרָבַז ָ	return (p. 70)	שוב
foot (p. 68)	ڷڎٛڔ	ox (p. 68)	שור
pursued	<u>הַדַ</u> ת	black	ישָׁרוּר יי
spirit, wind (p. 68)	רוּדַז	song	שיר
run (p. 70)	רוץ	song	<u>ישִירָרה</u>
Ruth	רהת	lay down	בٰבֶע
breadth	רוווב	forgot	תֹשֶׁכַּח
merciful	בחונם	Shechem	שָׁכֶם
far	רַדוּיק	sent	שָׁלַח
Rachel	٠ ئىتىر	table	بفأيثال
mercy	בוֹדוֹמִים	peace	ישָלום
rode	בֿבֿב	captain	שָׁלִישׁ
high	ثت	cast (in the Hiphil)	שָׁלַדְּ
threw	برچ	repay (in the Piel)	بشذرם
crept	רַבִּשׁי	Solomon	שְׁלֹמִה
storm	רַעַש	drew	ۺٛۯٙڵ
evil	בֿת	three	- שָׁלֹשָׁה
evil (noun)	ָרֶעֶה	thirty	שָׁלשִׁים
shepherd	רֹעֶה	there	بثمت
empty	ַבק ַ	name	نيرط
danced	لرتايه	Samuel	שמואל
wicked	רָשָּׁע	heaven	שָׁמַיִם
wickedness	רִשְּׁעָה	oil	שָׁמֶן
		eight	שמנה
Saul	्रगंश्याद	eighty	' שָׁמֹנִים
•		٠,	

neard	ן שָׁבֵע	lip (p. 16)	מָפָת
kept	ישָׁמַר	prince, captain (p. 68)	שַּׂר
Samaria	שֹׁמְרוֹן	Sarah	שָּׂרָה
year (p. 68)	ישָׁנָה	burned	אָ <u>י</u> ברף
two	שׁבַיִם		
gate (p. 68)	שַׁעַר	understanding	הַנְבָת
judged	ದ್ದಾಭ	law	ָ תּוֹרָה
poured out	אָפַף:	praise	فننؤب
was quiet	שָׁקַמ	midst of	्राम
weighed	ڛۣ۫ڗٳۘؗؗٙٝ	supplication	שַּׁתְּבָּת
shekel	שָׁקֶּר	instead of	עַתַת
six	្កាធ្លាំ	always	הָמִיד
sixty	\Box , $\dot{m}\dot{m}$	perfect	הָמִים
drank (p. 70)	កក្មឃុំ	apple	ਪੁੰਗਰ
field (p. 68)	שָּׂנֶרה	prayer	שַׁכִּלָּת
hired	ַ עַּיבֹּר	repentance	הָשׁוּבָה
rejoiced	שָׂמַח	nine	הִשְּׁעָה
hatred	שֹׁנָאָת	ninety	תשעים
	• •	1,	

VOCABULARY II.

English—Hebrew.*

Aaron	والمعارة	11.1	
	אַהָרן	baker	אוֹפֶּה
Abraham	אַבְרָהָם	basket	څنڅه
Adam	אָדָם	be (p. 69)	٠ ټڼ٦ -
after	אַבוני	bear	⊐וֹד
after me	אַחַרַי	beast	בְּהַבְּה , חַיָּה
against	על	beautiful (p. 6)	בָּאֶה
Ahab	שַׁלְאָב	because	ֿפּי עַל אֲשֶׁר
also	قِط	bed	ದ್ಭಾಗ
altar	מִוְבֵּחַ	before	ַלִּפָבִי
always, continually	הָנִיר	beginning	ראשיה
Amram	עַמְרָם	behold	הבה
and (p. 4)	- <u>1</u>	best, better (§ 26)	
anger	זעם ,אַף	big	בָּדֵוֹל
was angry	ַקצַף	black	רורי
answered	ָעֶּכֶה	blessed (p. 69)	<u>इ</u> त्ह
apple	ַתַּפּרּתַ.	blessing	בְּרָכָה
arrow	ĶÜ	blood	וָרִם בּי
ass	חַמור	board '(pl.	בֿלבֿיש (לַבִּשִּׁים
Assyria	אַשׁוּר	book (p. 68)	מַפֶּר
ate (p. 69)	אָכַל	border	בָּבוּל
aunt	הוֹרָה	bound	רָלְעַיַר רָ
		box	אָרוֹן
Baal	רוַבַּעַל	boy (p. 68)	בַעַר
baby	יובק	bread	לֶהֶם
baked	אָפָּת	broke	ישָׁבַר

^{*} Verbs are given in their form of the Perfect Tense. Pronouns and Numerals are omitted.

	<u> </u>
brought near (in the Hiphil) קרַב	פַּקוּד
שַּלָּה ech	confusion מְחוּמֶה
bridegroom זֶּרֶיל	eontinually הָּמִיד
brother (p. 78)	corn 727
built (p. 69)	counsel নুহুত্
buried - יָּלְבַר	counted
burned אַרַשָּׁ	covenant
burnt-offering עוֹלָה	cow
	create (p. 69)
Cake , ענה	crept ซื้อรู้
called	cubit square
camel (p. 56) נְמָל	פוס
מַחֲכֶּה	curse לַלָּה
Canaan בְּלָעֵן	eurtain יְרִיעָה
candle	
capital בּירָה	Danced בָקַד
captain שֶׁלִישׁ	daughter (p. 78)
captured לֶבַר	David דְיָד
cast (in the <i>Hiphil</i>) שָלָהָ	day (p. 68)
cave מְעָרָה	to-day היום
chariot מֶרפָּבָה	death
cherub בְּרוּב	deceit
chief אַלּהָּף	deep ֶּעֶמוֹת
child יֶלֶד	delights (verb) ਪ੍ਰਾਹੀ
chose בַּוָתר	die (p. 70)
city (p. 68) עיר	dipped ਯੂ⊑ל
clave דָּבַּק	چۆرت dog (p. 68)
cloak, coat چَڌֶד	door פָּתַת, חַשָּׁי, הַלֶּת,
closed	door-post מָזרֹזָה
column עמרד	drank (p. 70) שָּׁתָּה
to come (p. 69)	drew near
commandment מַצְּנָה	dreaded cirs
	30 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

dreamed מַלַם	fire (f.) win
dream חַלוֹם	firstborn בְּכוֹר
dress מַלְבּוּשׁ , מַלְבּוּשׁ	fish
dry land יַּבְשָׁה	מבול flood
dust יַּעְפָר	folly
dwelt (p. 69)	fool קַּסִיל
*	for (conj.), because
Ear (p. 68) (f.) 118	for (prep.) p. 21
earth (p. 68) (f.) Y78	force
בּצַרַיִם בּצַרַיִם	forgot ਸਿਤੂਘੁੱ
end חַיִּרִית, אַחָרִית,	found syp
enemy	friend - Tin
Esther אֶסְהֵע	from (p. 21, 26)
ever * עָד , עוֹלָם	fruit err
evil רַע	*
evil (noun) רְעָה	
explained פָתַר	Garden 73
eye (p. 68) (f.) זְיִי (f.)	garment שלבריש
	gate (p. 68) שער
Face (always used in the pl.) פָּנִים	gathered ץבק
faint 71.7	gave (p. 69)
fair of appropriate)	gift מָּנָה, הָבֶּה, הַבָּה
יפֿר מַרְאֶה (said of a woman)	girl בַּעַרָה, הַּלָה
faithful זְצֶּאֶבֶוֹן	glory פַבוֹב
family កពុទ្ធឃុំង	go (p. 69) קלַה
far רְחוֹלק	God אַל הָים, אָל אָלהִים
father (p. 77)	gold בֿוָרָב
fear יְרָאָה	Goliath בְּלְיֵת
feast	good מוֹב
field (p. 68) ការ្យ៉ា	goodness

^{*} The phrase for ever and ever is to be translated לְעוֹלֶם וָעֶד.

grave	ַ טָבֶר	in front of	לָבֶנֶ <i>ד</i> ִ
great	בְּדוֹל	inherited	בָּתַל
greatness	בְּרוּלָת	inheritance	ָבָּנְתַלָּת <i>ּ</i>
ground	אַדָּמָה	innocent	בָקי
guarded	ישָׁמַר	in the midst of	בְּרוֹתְ
		intelligent man	בָבוֹן
Hand (p. 68)	(f.) יָד (Isaac	نغثارا
Haran	הָרֶוּ	Israel	ישוראל
hard	ָּ הָשֶׁה		
harvest	רָלְצִירַ	Jacob	וַעְּלִב
hatred	שָּׂנְאָה	Jerusalem	ירושלים.
head (p. 68)	ראש	Jesse	ישי
heard	شٰמַע	Jonathan	, אָבֶרֶגן
heart (p. 68)	בֶב	Joseph	יוֹמֵף
heaven	שָׁמַיִם שְׁ	Judah	יהוידה
Hebron	וֹטֶבְרֹוּ	judged	ದಿಶೆಥೆ
here	ក់ទ	justice	משפט
height	קמָה	*	
hid	מָתַר, מָמָן	Kept	ישָׁמַר
high	רָם, בָּבוֹהַ	kindness	טָסֶר
Hiram	ביינים	king (p. 77)	ڟۯؚٛڐ
holiness	קרושה	Kish	קוש
holy	קדוש	knew	יָדַע -
was holy	קדיש		* *
honey	ַנְישׁ בּישׁ	Lamb	בֶּבֶשׁ
honour	כְּבוֹד	land (p. 68)	(f.) Y78
horse	סוס	laughed	ध्यत
horseman	שָּׁרָשׁ	law	ַ תֹּלְרָת
house (p. 78)	בֿיִת	Leah	בָּאָרָה בִּאָרָה
		learned	לָמַד
´ Idol	אַליל	left	עָזַב יָּ
if	DK	length	न्र

letter	מַלְתָּב	morning	בּלֶר
Levite	בני	to-morrow	בְּיֹדֶר
lay down	⊐⊃ಿಥೆ	Moses	ಗ್ಳುದ
life	חונים	mother (my mother אָם (אָמִי)
light	אור	mountain (p. 6	(88
like (pp. 21, 25)	Þ	mourned	מֿפֿג
lion	אַרְיֵה	Name	מום י
lip (p. 16)	שָׂפָּה	nation	בור
little (as a noun	קמון (מְעָמ	near	קַרוֹב
lived (p. 69)	קיָה	new	يُالُرِه
lord	אָדוֹן	night	ַלַוֹּלָת
the Lord (p. 19)	′ п	noble	ּ בָנִיד
love	אַהַבְּה	not (p. 27) אין,	(p. 62) אַל, (p. 16) לא,
loved_	⊐ಗ್ರಫ	now	ਧ੍ਰਸ਼ਾ
Macpelah	ַמַּלָּת	Observed	טַנָג
made (p. 70)	עָשָׂה	officer	ַּפָּקיד · •
man (p. 78)	אַיש	oil ·	ۺ۫ڟٳ
many (p. 16)	בב ו	old * 😜	זָרֵוּ
mare	סויסה	opened	್ ಬರಿಶೆ
meat	ר בַּעָּיִר	orphan	יָרוּוֹם .
merciful	בידורם	oven .	กษ์อยับ
mercy	רחמים	over	עַל
messenger	בַּלְּאָדִ	ox (p. 68)	ָם, ישור
met	פָּנִש		
in the midst of	สหาฐ	Passed	עַבַר . דַעַ
might	ָבְברָרָ ד	Passover	פֶּ סָח
mighty	בּבור	path	ָנָתִי כָ ה
month (p. 68)	רוֹדִשׁ	peace	שָׁלוֹם
(any) more	עוד	pearl	פֿב <i>ֿ</i> גל

^{*} To express age, see p. 71, Rule 4.

N-a			
pen	עמ	rebelled	خُرتــــ
people (p. 68)	עָׂם	red	אָדוֹם
perfect	הָמִים	reigned	מֿלָנוּ
Pharaoh	פַּרְעֹה	rejoiced	यंद्यत
Philistine	פֿלְשׁׁתִּי	remembered	זַכַר
pillar	עַפוּר	repentance	הָשׁרַבָּה הַישׁרַבָּה
pit	בור	reproach	لأزدؤت
place (p. 68)	מְקוֹם	rest	בַּלַכַּנְּתְתָה
planted	בְמַע	returned (p. 70)	שוּב
pleasant	בְעִים י	Reuben	ַראנבו
poor (man)	אָבִיוֹן	riches	עשֶׁר
poured out	بثوقك	right	ئشد
praise	טָּהָלָּה הָיהלָּה	righteous	צַדיק
prayer	יעפלע	righteousness	צְּנָקָה ,צֶּנָק
precious	יָקר	river	יָאר ,בָּדְר
present	מָנָה	robbed	בַּבַבַ
pretty	יפֶה	rock	צור
priest (p. 68)	כהון	ruled	בָּישֵׁל
prince (p. 68)	שַּׁר 🙀	ruler	מושל
prophet	בָבִיא ֶ	Ruth	1717 °
psalm	מוְמוֹר		
pure	יְּחוֹר ֶּ	Sabbath	ۺٛڎؚٮ
pursued	<u>רַר</u> וּק	sack	שַׂרן
put on	לָבַשׁ	sacrifice	וָבַח ּ
Queen	מַלְכָּח	saddled	הַבָּשׁ
quickly	ָבָּרֶרָ ה	said (p. 69)	ਸ਼੍ਰੇਕੁਵ
	ָּמָלַם בְּיִייֵּדָּ	sailor	مَوْں
was quiet ·		salvation	ישועה.
Rachel	רַנול	Samaria	שמרון
ram	אַיל	Samuel	ישמראל י
read	ָלְרָא <u>ַ</u>	sanctuary	מִקְקָּישׁ
reaped	קצר	Sarah	بين الم

Saul	שָׁאוּל	son (p. 78)
saved	הושיע	song איר, שִׁירָה
saw (p. 70)	ָראָד	Solomon שלמה
scales	מאוְנֵים	sought (used in Piel שַׂרָשׁ) דַרַשׁ
scroll	לגלנו	spoke (p. 69) דָּבֶר
sea	, לם	spread out שַׁרַשָּׁ
sent	הָמָלַח	sprinkled זָרַק
servant (p. 68)	עֶבֶּד	stable אֶרְנָה
served	עָבַר	statute កក្កក
service	עַבֹדָה	stole
shattered (in the Piel)	שָׁבַר	stone (p. 68) (f.) 기구부
Sheba -	אָבָא	stoned סָקַל
Shechem	מַּבֶם	storm אַנְעָרָם, שֹעַרָם
sheep	צאן	stranger זֶר, בֶּר
shekel	ۺؿٳڂ	strong הַזָּק
shepherd	רֿעָדו	supplication הַחָבָּה
shield	בָגן	sword (f.) קוֶרֶב
ship	סְפִינָה	Syria פַּרָם
short	לַןצֵּר	
sign	אות	Tabernacle תְּכָּב
silver	ڎڞؚٳ	table שׁלְחָן
Sinai	ָסָינֵי	tablet (p. 65) לוּהַ
sins (p. 62)	פּשָׁעִים	tall ŗ⊐
sister (p. 78)	אָחוֹת	taught (in the <i>Piel</i>) לָמֵד
slave (p. 68)	עֶבֶּד	teacher (pl. מוֹרָים מוֹרָה
slept	רָשַׁן	there \pi
slew 5	דָרַג ,קְמַ	thing (p. 77) דָּבָר
small	רָןמֹן יי	threw (in the <i>Hiphil</i>) שָׁלַהָּ
sold	מַבַר מָבַר	told (in the $\operatorname{\it Piel}$)*
soldier	בְּבוֹר	to-morrow לֶּחָר
		VIII TO THE STATE OF THE STATE

^{*} In Kal, counted.

took (p. 69)	ַלָ <u>ק</u> ּד	wealth	עֿשָׁר, אוֹצֶר
tore	טַרף	weighed	יָשׁרַן ל
tree	עץ	went (p. 69)	ئارَك
trembled	רָבַז	wheat	המים
trembling	בולנו	when?	څنړ،
	בְּדרוּ	where?	אַנֵּה
trouble	בְרָר	white	לָבָן
trusted	בַּמַד	who (p. 28)	מִי אַשָּׁר
truth	אָמֶר	why?	בַרוּצַ , לָפָּח
. *	(wicked	רָשָׁע
Uncle	דוֹד	wickedness	רשָׁש ֶּר
9	ויַ ברו	wife (p. 78)	אַשָּׁה
unleavened cake $(or \text{ bread})$ 7		window	אַרוּבָּח
unto (p. 26)	אָל	wisdom .	הָבְמָה
upon (p. 26)	עַל	wise	ָדְיָבָם דְיָבָם
		with	(or prep. 크) ロゾ
Vessel (p. 68)	פֿלו	without	בָּלָי <u>י</u>
	דוֹמֶץ	witness	עֵר
	בּבם	wolf	785
visited	פַּקַד	woman (p. 78)	កយុង
voice	קול	word (p. 77)	ָדָר קרָרי
Wall	חוֹמָ	work	מָלָאכָה
	ָבֵּלְּהָ היי הָּי	world	עוֹלֶם
	ביי. בבור	wound	تَ كُولًا لِي الْمُولِدُ لِي الْمُولِدُ لِي الْمُولِدُ لِي الْمُولِدُ لِي الْمُولِدُ لِي الْمُولِدُ ل
		wrote	בֿיַבֿיַבֿ
	קנָת מנת	ş. = 500	
water	מים	Year (p. 68)	שָׁנָה
way (p. 68)	गण्	_ 501 (P. 55)	ें र र

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